

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK

FOR
1868

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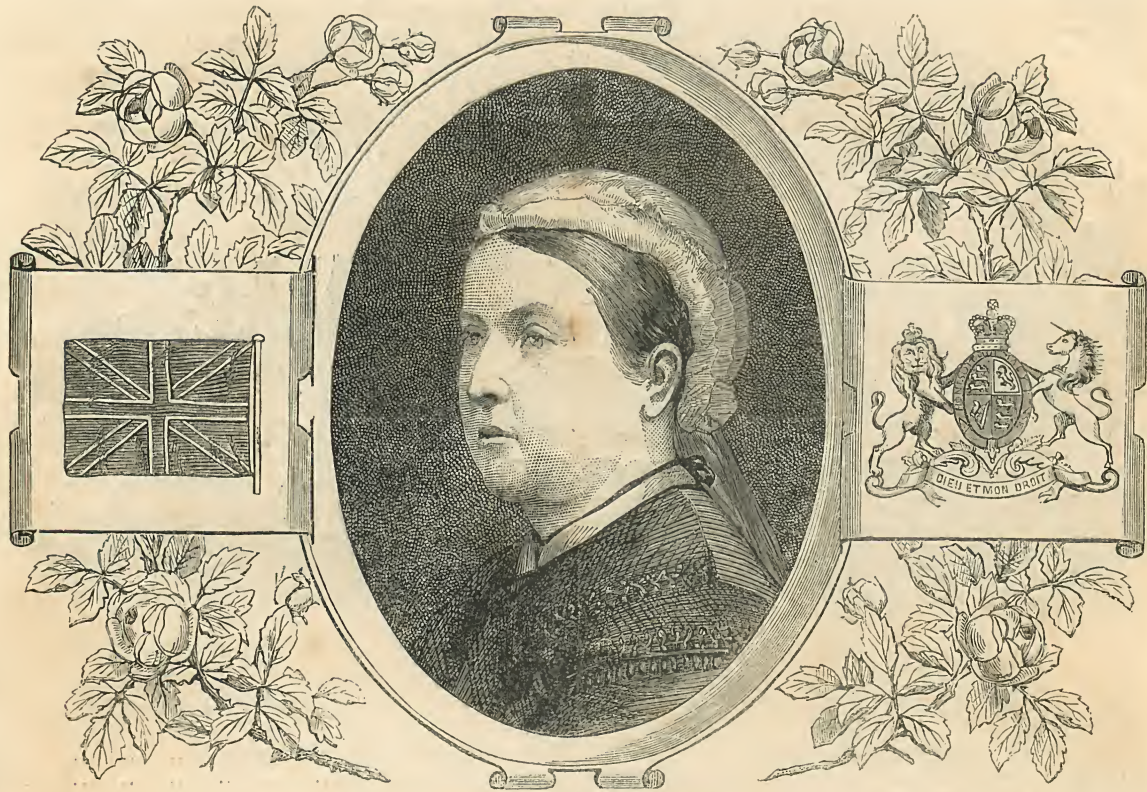
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LONDON:

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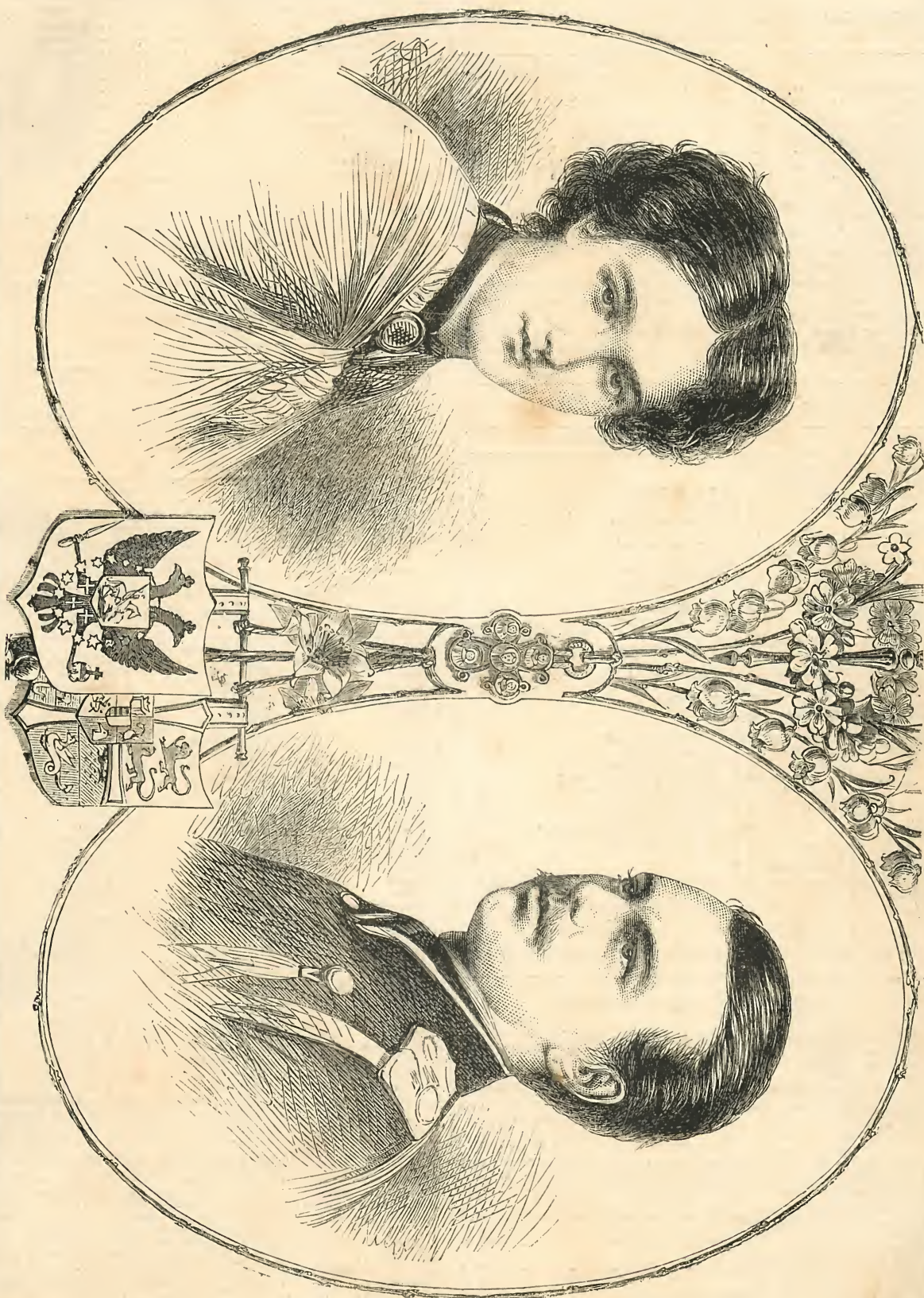
138, STRAND, W.C.



VICTORIA I., QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.				MOON				DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.								HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.		
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Aftern.	Before Sunrise.					Moon's Age.	After Sunset.			London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.						
								H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		O'Clock.	4	6	8	10	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.		Aftern.	
			H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	0	2	4	6	8	4	6	8	10	12	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	W	<i>Circumcision</i>	8 8	3 37	4 0	11 14	10 53									7					5 45	6 5	2 42	3 1	1
2	Th	Calcutta captured, 1757	8 8	4 54	1 11	11 37	Midn.									8					6 26	6 47	3 21	3 42	2
3	F	London streets first lighted by lamps, 1681	8 8	4 33	4 2	Aftern.	Morn.									9					7 9	7 32	4 3	4 25	3
4	S	Amazon steamer burnt at sea, and one hundred persons perished, 1852	8 8	5 14	3 0	28	1 7									10					8 2	8 36	4 48	5 18	4
5	S	2ND SUND. AFT. CHRIST.	8 8	5 28	4 3	0 55	2 20									11					9 12	9 46	5 52	6 28	5
6	M	EPIPHANY. Twelfth D.	8 7	5 54	4 1	3 31	3 32									12					10 22	10 59	7 2	7 38	6
7	Tu	Length of day 7h. 59m.	8 7	6 21	4 6	2 14	4 47									13					11 33	—	8 15	8 49	7
8	W	<i>Lucian</i>	8 7	6 46	4 7	3 7	5 58									14					0 2	0 32	9 18	9 48	8
9	Th	Prince Albert Victor of Wales born, 1861. Calais taken, 1558	8 6	7 12	4 9	4 10	7 4									15					1 0	1 26	10 16	10 42	9
10	F	Penny postage commenced, 1840	8 6	7 36	4 10	5 24	8 1									16					1 50	2 17	11 6	11 33	10
11	S	Hilary Term begins	8 5	8 0	4 11	6 41	8 48									17					2 43	3 8	11 59	—	11
12	S	1ST S. AFT. EPIPHANY	8 4	8 24	4 13	8 1	9 27									18					3 33	3 56	0 24	0 49	12
13	M	Cambridge Lent Term begins	8 3	8 47	4 14	9 19	9 59									19					4 20	4 43	1 12	1 36	13
14	Tu	Oxford Lent Term begins	8 2	9 9	4 16	10 34	10 28									20					5 5	5 29	1 59	2 21	14
15	W	Sandwich Islands discovered, 1770	8 2	9 31	4 18	11 46	10 54									21					5 54	6 17	2 45	3 10	15
16	Th	Battle of Corunna, 1809	8 1	9 52	4 19	Morn.	11 19									22					6 41	7 5	3 33	3 57	16
17	F	King Charles I. tried, 1649	8 0	10 12	4 21	0 58	11 46									23					7 30	7 58	4 21	4 46	17
18	S	<i>Prisca</i>	7 59	10 32	4 22	2 3	Aftern.									24					8 28	9 4	5 14	5 44	18
19	S	2ND SUND. AFT. EPIPH.	7 58	10 51	4 24	3 7	0 45									25					9 40	10 15	6 20	6 56	19
20	M	<i>Fabian</i>	7 57	11 9	4 25	4 8	1 19									26					10 53	11 29	7 31	8 9	20
21	Tu	<i>Agnes</i>	7 56	11 27	4 27	5 6	2 0									27					—	0 1	8 45	9 17	21
22	W	<i>Vincent</i>	7 55	11 44	4 29	5 57	2 45									28					0 29	0 55	9 45	10 11	22
23	Th	Royal Exchange opened, 1571	7 54	12 0	4 31	6 44	3 36									29					1 18	1 40	10 34	10 56	23
24	F	Frederick the Great born, 1712	7 53	12 15	4 33	7 24	4 32									30					2 1	2 20	11 17	11 36	24
25	S	<i>Conversion of St. Paul.</i>	7 51	12 29	4 35	7 58	5 31									1					2 37	2 55	11 53	—	25
26	S	3RD SUND. AFT. EPIPH.	7 50	12 43	4 37	8 28	6 33									2					3 13	3 29	0 11	0 29	26
27	M	Fred. William V. of Prussia b. 1839. Greece declared independent, 1832	7 48	12 56	4 39	8 55	7 36									3					3 44	3 59	0 45	1 0	27
28	Tu		7 47	13 8	4 40	9 20	8 43									4					4 16	4 31	1 15	1 32	28
29	W	George III. died, 1820	7 46	13 19	4 41	9 43	9 48									5					4 46	5 2	1 47	2 2	29
30	Th	Charles I. Martyrdom	7 45	13 29	4 43	10 6	10 55									6					5 20	5 38	2 18	2 36	30
31	F	Hilary Term ends	7 43	13 39	4 45	10 31	Morn.									7					5 56	6 16	2 54	3 12	31

THE CZAREWITCH ALEXANDER AND HIS CONSORT, MARIA FEODOROVNA, LATE PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1868.

THE CALENDAR.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1868.

	Gregorian, or New Calendar.	Julian, or Old Calendar.
Golden Number	6	XVII
Epact	1	1
Solar Cycle	11	11
Roman Indiction	ED	GF
Dominical Letter	Feb. 9	Jan. 28
Septuagesima	Feb. 23	Feb. 14
Ash Wednesday	April 12	March 31
Easter Sunday	May 21	May 9
Ascension Day	May 31	May 19
Pentecost—Whit Sunday	Nov. 29	Dec. 1
1st Sunday in Advent		

The year 1868 is the latter part of the 5628th and the beginning of the 5629th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews. The year 5629 commences on Sept. 17, 1868.

The year 1868 answers to the 6581st year of the Julian Period, to the 2621st from the foundation of Rome, to the 2644th year of the Olympiads, and to the year 7376-7 of the Byzantine Era.

The year 1285 of the Mohammedan Era commences on April 24, 1868. Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on Dec. 16, 1867.

CALENDAR OF THE JEWS FOR THE YEAR 1868.

5628.	1868.	NEW MOONS AND FEASTS.
Sebat 1	January 25	
Adar 1	February 24	
" 11	March 5	Fast of Esther
" 14	" 8	Purim
" 15	" 9	Schuschan Purim
Nisan 1	21	
" 13	April 8	Passover begins*
" 16	" 11	Second Feast*
" 21	" 13	Seventh Fast*
" 22	" 14	Eighth Feast*
Yiar 1	" 23	
" 18	May 10	Lag B'omer
Sivan 1	" 22	
" 6	" 27	Feast of Weeks*
" 7	" 28	Second Feast*
Tamuz 1	June 21	
" 17	July 7	Fast of Tamuz
Ab 1	" 20	
" 9	" 28	Fast of Ab
Elul 1	August 19	
5629.		
Tisri 1	September 17	New Year's Feast*
" 2	" 18	Second Feast*
" 4	" 20	Fast of Guedaliah
" 10	" 26	Fast: Day of Atonement*
" 15	October 1	Feast of Tabernacles*
" 16	" 2	Second Feast*
" 21	" 7	Feast of Branches
" 22	" 8	End of Feast of Tabernacles*
" 23	" 9	Feast of the Law*
Hesvan 1	" 17	
Kislev 1	November 15	
" 25	December 9	Feast of the Dedication of the Temple*
Tebct 1	" 15	
" 10	" 24	Fast: Siege of Jerusalem
Sebat 1	1869. January 13	

The Anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are to be strictly observed.

BEGINNINGS OF THE SEASONS, 1868.

	D.	H.	M.
Sun enters Capricornus and Winter begins 1867, Dec.	22	6	46 a.m.
" " Aries " Spring " 1868, March	20	7	43 a.m.
" " Cancer " Summer " June	21	4	9 a.m.
" " Libra " Autumn " Sept.	22	6	32 p.m.
" " Capricornus " Winter " Dec.	21	0	29 p.m.
The Sun will consequently be in the Winter signs ..	89	0	57
" " " " Spring ..	22	20	26
" " " " Summer ..	93	14	23
" " " " Autumn ..	89	17	56

The Summer Quarter is therefore 4 days 1 hour and 26 minutes longer than the Winter; 3 days 8 hours and 27 minutes longer than that of Autumn; and 5 hours and 57 minutes longer than that of Spring.

The Sun will be on the Equator and going North ..
The Sun will reach his greatest North declination ..
The Sun will be on the Equator and going South ..
The Sun will reach his greatest South declination ..

The Sun will be North of the Equator (comprising the periods of Spring and Summer) 185 days 22 hours and 49 minutes.

The Sun will be South of the Equator (comprising the periods of Autumn and Winter) 178 days 19 hours.

MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Year.	Name of the Months.	Month begins.
1282.	Schewwâl	January 26 1868.
"	Dsu'l-kade	February 24 "
"	Dsu'l-hedscho	March 25 "
1284.	Moharrem	April 24 "
"	Safar	May 24 "
"	Rebi el-awwel	June 22 "
"	Rebi el-accher	July 22 "
"	Jemâdi el-awwel	August 20 "
"	Jemâdi el-accher	September 19 "
"	Redscheb	October 18 "
"	Schabân	November 17 "
"	Ramadân	December 16 "

LAW TERMS, 1868.

As settled by Statutes 11 Geo. IV., and 1 Will. IV., cap. 70, s. 6 (passed July 23, 1830); and 1 Will. IV., cap. 3, s. 2 (passed Dec. 23, 1830).

Hilary Term	begins January 11	and ends January 31
Easter Term	April 15	May 8
Trinity Term	May 22	June 12
Michaelmas Term	November 2	November 25

UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1868.

OXFORD.

TERMS.	BEGINS.	ENDS.
Lent	January 14	April 4
Easter	April 15	May 29
Trinity	May 30	July 11
Michaelmas	October 10	December 17

The Act, July 7.

CAMBRIDGE.

TERMS.	BEGINS.	DIVIDES.	ENDS.
Lent	January 13	Feb. 22, Midnight	April 12
Easter	April 26	May 22, Noon.	June 26
Michaelmas	October 1	Nov. 8, Noon.	Dec. 16

The Commencement, June 23.

ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

☉ The Sun	♃ Urania	♄ Leto
☾ New Moon	♂ Enphrosyno	♁ Hesperia
☾ First Quarter of Moon	♂ Pomona	♂ Panopea
☾ Full Moon	♂ Polihymnia	♂ Niobe
☾ Last Quarter of Moon	♂ Circe	♂ Peronia
☿ Mercury	♂ Leucothea	♂ Clytie
♀ Venus	♂ Atlanta	♂ Galatea
♂ or ♀ The Earth	♂ Fides	♂ Eurydice
♂ Mars	♂ Leda	♂ Freia
♂ Ceres	♂ Letitia	♂ Frigga
♂ Pallas	♂ Harmonia	♂ Diana
♂ Juno	♂ Daphne	♂ Eurynome
♂ Vesta	♂ Ist	♂ Sappho
♂ Astræa	♂ Ariadne	♂ Terpsichore
♂ Hebe	♂ Nysa	♂ Alcmena
♂ Iris	♂ Erogenia	♂ Beatrice
♂ Flora	♂ Hestia	♂ Clio
♂ Metis	♂ Aglaia	♂ Io
♂ Hygeia	♂ Doria	♂ Semelo
♂ Parthenope	♂ Pales	♂ Sylvia
♂ Victoria	♂ Virginia	♂ Thisbe
♂ Egeria	♂ Nemausa	♂ Jupiter
♂ Irene	♂ Europa	♂ Saturn
♂ Eumonia	♂ Calypso	♂ Uranus
♂ Psyche	♂ Alexandra	♂ Neptune
♂ Thetis	♂ Pandora	♂ Degrees
♂ Melpomene	♂ Melete	♂ Minutes of Arc
♂ Fortuna	♂ Mnemosyno	♂ Seconds of Arc
♂ Massilia	♂ Concordia	♂ Days
♂ Lutetia	♂ Olympia	♂ Hours
♂ Calliope	♂ Echo	♂ Minutes of Time
♂ Thalia	♂ Echo	♂ Seconds of Time
♂ Thetis	♂ Dione	♂ Sunday
♂ Themis	♂ Erato	♂ Monday
♂ Phoebe	♂ Ausonia	♂ Tuesday
♂ Proserpine	♂ Angelina	♂ Wednesday
♂ Enterpe	♂ Maximiliana	♂ Thursday
♂ Bellona	♂ Asia	♂ Friday
♂ Amphitrite	♂ Asia	♂ Saturday

The Symbol ☉ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.
☐ Quadrature, or differing 90° in Longitude or Right Ascension.
☌ Opposition, or differing 180° in Longitude or Right Ascension.

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Birth of Queen Victoria ..	May 24
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 9	Pentecost—Whit Sunday ..	June 7
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sund. ..	23	Trinity Sunday	June 11
Ash Wednesday	26	Corpus Christi	" 11
St. David	March 1	Accession of Queen Victoria ..	" 20
Quadragesima—1st S. in Lent ..	1	Proclamation	" 21
St. Patrick	17	St. John Baptist—Midsum- ..	" 24
Annunciation—Lady Day	25	mer Day	" 24
Palm Sunday	April 5	St. Michael—Michaelmas ..	Sept. 29
Good Friday	10	Day	" 29
EASTER SUNDAY	12	Birth of Prince of Wales ..	Nov. 9
1st Sunday in Advent	19	1st Sunday in Advent	" 29
Low Sunday	23	St. Andrew	" 30
St. George	23	St. Thomas	Dec. 21
Rogation Sunday	May 17	CHRISTMAS DAY	" 25
Ascension Day—Holy Thursd. ..	21		

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1868.

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., Queen, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness, Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The Children of her Majesty are:—

Her Royal Highness Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1858, and has issue two sons and a daughter.

His Royal Highness Albert-Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born Dec. 1, 1844, and has issue two sons, Prince Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864, and George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865, and a daughter, Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born April, 1867.

Her Royal Highness Alice-Maud-Mary, born April 25, 1843; married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and has issue two daughters and a son.

His Royal Highness Alfred-Ernest-Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born May 25, 1846, married to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Angustenburg, July 5, 1866, and has issue a son, born April, 1867.

Her Royal Highness Louisa-Carolina-Alberta, born March 18, 1848.

His Royal Highness Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, born May 1, 1850.

His Royal Highness Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore born April 14, 1857.

George-Frederick-William-Charles, K.G., DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26, 1819. Augusta-Wilhelmina-Louisa, DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse and aunt to her Majesty, born July 25, 1795; married, in 1819, the late Duke of Cambridge. George-Frederick-Alexander-Charles-Ernest-Augustus, K.G., DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, cousin to her Majesty, born May 27, 1819, married Princess Frederica of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son and two daughters. Augusta-Caroline-Charlotte-Elizabeth-Mary-Sophia-Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge and cousin to her Majesty, born July 19, 1822, married, June 28, 1843, to Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son, Mary-Adelaide-Wilhelmina-Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge and cousin to her Majesty, born Nov. 27, 1833, married Prince Teck, June 7, 1866, and has issue a daughter.

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Lord Steward	.. .. .	Earl of Tankerville.
Treasurer	.. .. .	Colonel Right Hon. P. E. Herbert.
Comptroller	.. .. .	Viscount Royston.
Master of the Household	.. .. .	Sir T. Cowell, K.C.B.
Secretary of Board of Green Cloth	.. .. .	E. M. Browell, Esq.
Paymaster of the Household	.. .. .	W. Hampshire, Esq.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

Lord Chamberlain	.. .. .	Earl Bradford.
Vice-Chamberlain	.. .. .	Lord C. Hamilton.
Comptroller	.. .. .	Hon. S. C. B. Ponsonby.
Chief Clerk	.. .. .	T. C. March, Esq.
Keeper of the Privy Purse	.. .. .	General Sir T. M. Biddulph, K.C.B.
Secretary	.. .. .	H. T. Harrison, Esq.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard	.. .. .	Earl of Cadogan.
Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms	.. .. .	Marquis of Exeter.
Master of the Ceremonies	.. .. .	Major-Gen. Hon. Sir E. Cust, G.C.H.
Lord High Almoner	.. .. .	Bishop of Oxford.
Dean of Chapel Royal	.. .. .	Bishop of London.
Sub-Dean	.. .. .	Rev. F. Garden.
Clerk of the Closet	.. .. .	Bishop of Worcester.
Resident Chaplain	.. .. .	Dean of Windsor.
Mistress of the Robes	.. .. .	Duchess of Wellington.
Groom	.. .. .	Major-Gen. F. H. Seymour.

MASTER OF THE HORSE'S DEPARTMENT.

Master of the Horse	.. .. .	Duke of Beaufort.
Clerk Marshal	.. .. .	Lord Alfred Paget.
Crown Equerry and Secretary	.. .. .	Lieut.-Col. G. G. Mande, C.B.
Master of the Buckhounds	.. .. .	Lord Colville.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

British Ambassadors, &c., Abroad.		Foreign Ambassadors in England.	
America	.. .. .	Hon. Sir F. W. A. Bruce, K.C.B.	Charles F. Adams, Esq.
Argent. Conf. G. B. Mathew	.. .. .	M. Balcarne.	
Austria	.. .. .	Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B.	Count R. d'Apponyi
Belgium	.. .. .	Lord Howard de Walden, G.C.B.	M. Van de Weyer
Brazil	.. .. .	Ed. Thornton, Esq., C.B.	
Central America, Ed. Corbet, Esq.	.. .. .	Senor Carlos Gutierrez	
Chili	.. .. .	W. T. Thompson, Esq.	Don Manuel Carvallo
China	.. .. .	Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.	
Denmark	.. .. .	Sir Charles A. Murray, C.B.	Lieut.-General Bulow.
Equator	.. .. .	Colonel Neale	M. Flores
France	.. .. .	Lord Lyons, G.C.B.	Prince Dela Tour d'Auvergne
Greece	.. .. .	Hon. E. M. Erskine	M. Tricoupi
Hanse Towns	.. .. .	John Ward, Esq.	M. Rudolph Schielden.
Italy	.. .. .	Sir A. B. Paget, K.C.B.	Marquis d'Azeglio
Japan	.. .. .	Sir H. Parkes	
Mexico	.. .. .	Hon. P. C. Scarlett, C.B.	Senor Duran.
Netherlands	.. .. .	Adm. Hon. E. A. J. Harris, R.N.	Baron Bentinck
New Granada	.. .. .	Philip Griffith, Esq.	Don Juan De F. Martin.
Persia	.. .. .	Charles Alison, Esq., K.C.B.	Mahmoud Khan
Peru	.. .. .	Hon. W. S. Jerningham	M. Frederico L. Barreda.
Portugal	.. .. .	Edward Thornton, Esq., C.B.	Count de Lavradio
Prussia	.. .. .	Lord A. W. F. S. Loftus, K.C.B.	Count Bernstoff
Russia	.. .. .	Rt. Hon. Sir A. Buchanan, K.C.B.	Baron de Brunnow
Spain	.. .. .	Sir J. F. Crampton, Bt. K.C.B.	Count Vistahermosa.
Sweden	.. .. .	Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham	Baron Hochschild.
Switzerland	.. .. .	John Savile Lumley, Esq.	J. Rapp, Esq. (Cons.-Gen.)
Turkey	.. .. .	Hon. H. G. Elliot	M. Musurus
Wurtemberg	.. .. .	G. J. R. Gordon, Esq.	

PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Groom of the Stole	.. .. .	Earl Spencer.
Keeper of the Privy Seal	.. .. .	H. W. Fisher, Esq.
Comptroller	.. .. .	Lieut.-General Sir Wm. Knollys.
Private Secretary	.. .. .	H. W. Fisher, Esq.

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

First Lord of the Treasury	.. ..	Earl of Derby.
Lord High Chancellor	.. ..	Lord Chelmsford.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	.. ..	Right Hon. Benj. Disraeli.
Lord President of the Council	.. ..	Duke of Marlborough.
Lord Privy Seal	.. ..	Earl of Malmesbury.
Secretaries of State	{ Home Department	.. .. Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy.
	{ Foreign Affairs	.. .. Lord Stanley.
	{ Colonies	.. .. Duke of Buckingham.
	{ War	.. .. Rt. Hon. Sir John Pakington, Bart.
	{ India	.. .. Rt. Hon. Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart.
First Lord of the Admiralty	.. ..	Rt. Hon. H. T. L. Corry.
President of the Board of Trade	.. ..	Duke of Richmond.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	.. ..	Rt. Hon. Colonel Wilson-Patten.
President of the Poor-Law Board	.. ..	Earl of Devon.
Postmaster-General	.. ..	Duke of Montrose.

First Commissioner of Works	.. .. .	Lord John Manners.
Secretary for Ireland	.. .. .	Lord Naas.

SCOTLAND.

Lord High Constable	.. .. .	Earl of Erroll.
Keeper of the Great Seal	.. .. .	Earl of Selkirk.
Deputy Keeper of the Great Seal	.. .. .	J. H. Mackenzie.
Lord Privy Seal	.. .. .	Earl of Dalhousie.
Knight Marischal	.. .. .	Duke of Hamilton.
Master of the Household	.. .. .	Duke of Argyll.
Standard Bearer	.. .. .	Earl of Lauderdale.
Lord High Commissioner	.. .. .	Earl of Haddington.
Lord Justice General	.. .. .	Right Hon. John Inglis.
Lord Justice Clerk	.. .. .	Right Hon. George Patton.
Lord Advocate	.. .. .	Rt. Hon. E. S. Gordon.
Solicitor-General	.. .. .	John Millar.
Lord Clerk Register	.. .. .	Right Hon. Sir W. Gibson Craig.
Deputy Clerk Register	.. .. .	W. P. Dundas, Esq.
Commander of the Forces	.. .. .	Major-Gen. E. W. F. Walker, C.B.
Assistant Adjutant-General	.. .. .	Colonel Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	.. .. .	Marquis of Abercorn.
Chief Secretary	.. .. .	Lord Naas.
Under Secretary	.. .. .	Major-Gen. Sir T. Larcon.
Commander of the Forces	.. .. .	General Lord Strathbairn.
State Steward	.. .. .	Viscount St. Lawrence.
Private Secretary to State Steward	.. .. .	Hon. H. Dillon.
Chamberlain	.. .. .	Hon. H. Leeson.
Lord Chancellor	.. .. .	Right Hon. A. Brewster.
Vice-Chancellor	.. .. .	Right Hon. Eyre Chatterton.
Secretary to the Lord Chancellor	.. .. .	W. H. Filgate.
Lord Justice of Appeal	.. .. .	Right Hon. J. A. Lawson.
Master of the Rolls	.. .. .	Right Hon. J. E. Walsh.
Attorney-General	.. .. .	Right Hon. R. R. Warren.
Solicitor-General	.. .. .	Right Hon. R. Sullivan.
Military Secretary	.. .. .	Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Whitmore.
Ulster-King-of-Arms	.. .. .	Sir Bernard Burke, LL.D.

CITY OFFICERS.

LORD MAYOR—Right Hon. WILLIAM F. ALLEN (Chargé, 1858).

SHERIFFS—Alderman Stone, Esq., and Wm. McArthur, Esq.

CHAMBERLAIN—Benjamin Scott, Esq.

RECORDER—Russell Gurney, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

COMMON SERJEANT—R. Chambers, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE—Col. James Fraser.

TOWN CLERK—Frederick Woodthorpe.

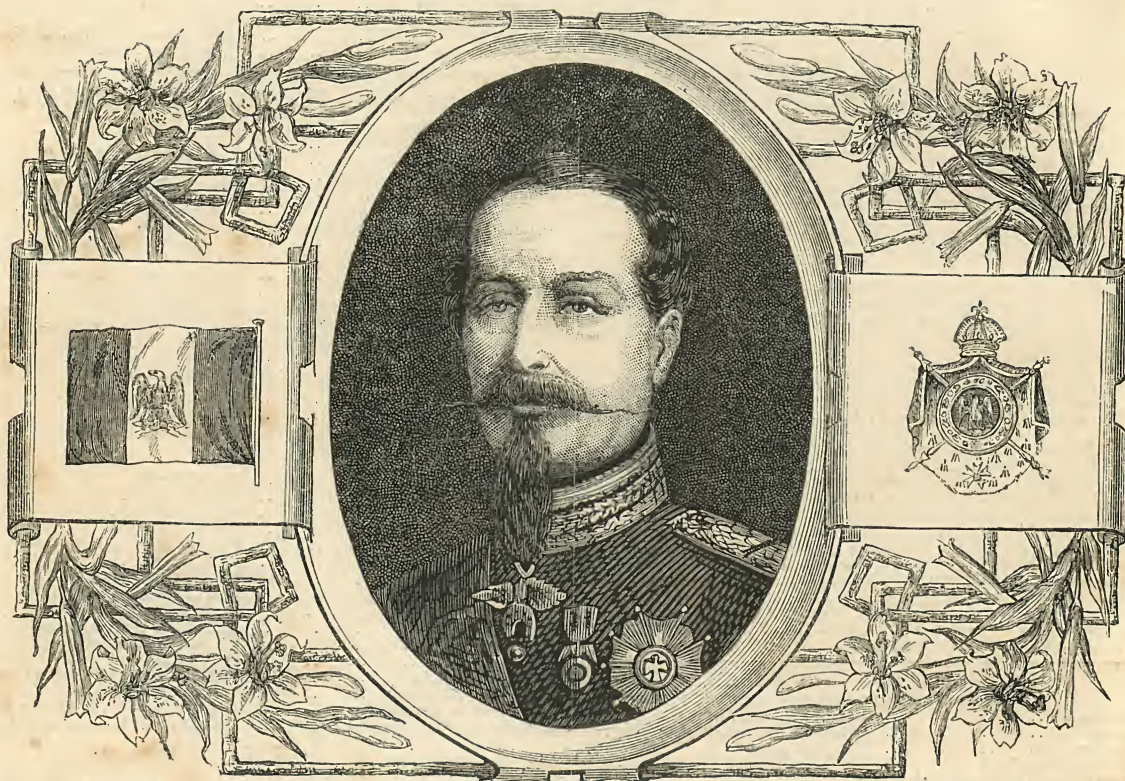
ALDERMEN.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE PASSED THE CHAIR.

Copeland, William Taylor, Esq.	.. .. .	Bishopsgate	.. .. .	1829
Wilson, Samuel, Esq.	.. .. .	Bridge Without	.. .. .	1831
Duke, Sir James, Bart.	.. .. .	Farringdon Without	.. .. .	1840
Musgrove, Sir John, Bart.	.. .. .	Broad-street	.. .. .	1842
Challis, Thomas, Esq.	.. .. .	Cripplegate	.. .. .	1843
Sidney, Thomas, Esq.	.. .. .	Billingsgate	.. .. .	1844
Moon, Sir Francis Graham, Bart.	.. .. .	Portoken	.. .. .	1844
Salomons, David, Esq.	.. .. .	Cordwainer	.. .. .	1848
Finnis, Thomas Quesed, Esq.	.. .. .	Tower	.. .. .	1848
Carden, Sir Robert Walter	.. .. .	Dowgate	.. .. .	1849
Carter, John, Esq.	.. .. .	Cornhill	.. .. .	1851
Rose, William Anderson, Sir	.. .. .	Queenhithe	.. .. .	1855
Lawrence, William, Esq.	.. .. .	Bread-street	.. .. .	1856
Warren Stormes Hale	.. .. .	Colman-street	.. .. .	1856
Benjamin S. Phillips, Sir	.. .. .	Farringdon Within	.. .. .	1857
Gabriel, Thomas, Sir, Bart.	.. .. .	Vintry	.. .. .	1857

THE FOLLOWING HAVE NOT PASSED THE CHAIR.

Lawrence, Jas. Clarke, Esq.	.. .. .	Walbrook	.. .. .	1860
Dakin, Thomas, Esq.	.. .. .	Candlewick	.. .. .	1861
Besley, Robert, Esq.	.. .. .	Aldersgate	.. .. .	1862
Gibbons, Sills John, Esq.	.. .. .	Castle Baynard	.. .. .	1862
Waterlow, Sydney H., Sir	.. .. .	Langbourne	.. .. .	1863
Lusk, Andrew, Esq.	.. .. .	Aldgate	.. .. .	1863
Stone, David Henry, Esq.	.. .. .	Bassishaw	.. .. .	1864
Cotton, W. J. Richmond, Esq.	.. .. .	Lime-street	.. .. .	1866



NAPOLEON III., EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.				HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.		
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise. O'Clock. 0. 2 4 6 8	Moon's Age. 0 2 4 6 8 10 12	After Sunset. O'Clock. 4 6 8 10 12	London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.					
											Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.				
															H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	New River began, 1608	7 42	13 48	4 46	10 58	0 4											
2	S	4TH S. APT. EPIPHANY	7 41	13 56	4 48	11 28	1 15				9							
3	M	Gen. Monk entered London, 1660	7 39	14 3	4 50	Aftern.	2 25				10							
4	Tu	Sir Joseph Banks born, 1743	7 37	14 9	4 52	0 51	3 36				11							
5	W	Agatha	7 35	14 14	4 54	1 48	4 42				12							
6	Th	Queen Anne born, 1665	7 34	14 19	4 55	2 54	5 42				13							
7	F	Charles Dickens born, 1812	7 32	14 22	4 57	4 9	6 35				14							
8	S	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1587	7 30	14 25	4 59	5 29	7 18				15							
9	S	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY	7 29	14 27	5 1	6 49	7 55				16							
10	M	Queen Victoria married, 1840	7 27	14 28	5 3	8 9	8 25				17							
11	Tu	Washington born, 1732	7 25	14 29	5 4	9 26	8 54				18							
12	W	Lady Jane Grey beheaded, 1554	7 23	14 29	5 6	10 38	9 21				19							
13	Th	William and Mary proclaimed, 1689	7 22	14 28	5 7	11 48	9 48				20							
14	F	St. Valentine	7 20	14 26	5 9	Morn.	10 16				21							
15	S	Lord Sidmouth died, 1844	7 18	14 24	5 11	0 56	10 47				22							
16	S	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY	7 16	14 20	5 13	1 59	11 20				23							
17	M	Michael Angelo died, 1564	7 14	14 17	5 15	2 58	11 53				24							
18	Tu	Horne Tooke died, 1812	7 12	14 12	5 17	3 53	Aftern.				25							
19	W	Galileo born, 1564	7 10	14 7	5 19	4 40	1 31				26							
20	Th	Joseph Hume died, 1855	7 8	14 1	5 21	5 22	2 25				27							
21	F	Robert Hall died, 1831	7 6	13 54	5 23	5 59	3 23				28							
22	S	Cambridge Lent Term divides	7 4	13 47	5 25	6 31	4 24				29							
23	S	QUINQUAGESIMA SUND.	7 2	13 39	5 27	6 59	5 29				30							
24	M	Abdication of Louis Philippe, 1848	7 0	13 31	5 29	7 24	6 34				1							
25	Tu	Shrove Tuesday	6 57	13 22	5 30	7 47	7 40				2							
26	W	Ash Wednesday	6 55	13 12	5 32	8 12	8 47				3							
27	Th	Wellington obtained a victory over Soult, 1814	6 53	13 2	5 33	8 36	9 55				4							
28	F	Treaty of Amiens, signed 1802	6 52	12 51	5 35	9 2	11 4				5							
29	S	Day breaks 4h. 59m.	6 50	12 40	5 37	9 31	Morn.				6							



"NOTHING, I'M AFRAID, THIS MORNING, MISS." BY W. HELMSLEY.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

STAMP AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DUTIES.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

From April, 1866, to April, 1867, all incomes of £100 per annum and not exceeding £200 are taxed at the rate of 4d. in the pound, after allowing a deduction of £60: for example, a man earning £100 will be rated only at £40; those of £200 and upwards, at 4d. in the pound.

Exemption of Premiums from Income Tax.—Under a recent Act of Parliament, the premiums paid by a person for an Assurance on his own life or on the life of his wife, or for a Deferred Annuity to his widow, are declared free from income tax, provided such Premiums do not exceed one-sixth of his returnable income.

DUTIES PAYABLE ON INHABITED HOUSE OF THE ANNUAL VALUE OF £20, OR UPWARDS.

The duty is 6d. in the pound in respect of dwelling-houses occupied by any person in trade who shall expose to sale and sell any goods in any shop or warehouse, being part of the same dwelling-house, and in front and on the ground or basement story thereof; or by a person licensed to sell therein, by retail, beer &c.; or as a farmhouse by a tenant or farm servant, and *bond fide* used for the purpose of husbandry only.—The duty is 9d. in the pound for dwelling-houses not occupied and used for any of the purposes described in the preceding.

Exemptions.—Market-gardens and nursery-grounds are not to be included in valuation of inhabited houses, and not more than one acre of pleasure-grounds.

DUTIES ON LEGACIES AND SUCCESSION TO REAL PROPERTY.

To children or their descendants, or lineal ancestors of the deceased .. £1 0 0
Brother or sister, or their descendants 3 0 0
Uncle or aunt, or their descendants 5 0 0
Grand uncle or aunt, or their descendants 6 0 0
All other relations or strangers 10 0 0

The husband or wife of the deceased not chargeable with duty.

Probates and Letters of Administration are exempt, if the effects are under £100 in value.

DUTIES ON MALE SERVANTS.

	Per Annum
For servants aged 18 years and upwards	£1 1 0
Ditto under the age of 18 years	0 10 6
Ditto employed as under-gardeners	0 10 6
Ditto employed as under-gamekeepers	0 10 6

Exemptions.—Occasional waiters, potboys, helpers, or ostlers of licensed innkeepers.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

Persons chargeable with the duty of assessed taxes for any carriage at the rate of £3 10s. £2 12 9
Other persons 0 13 2

GAME LICENSES.

If License or Certificate be taken out after April 5, and before Nov. 1, to expire on April 5 in the following year £3 0 0
To expire on Oct. 31 in the same year in which the License or Certificate shall be taken out 2 0 0
If License or Certificate be taken out on or after Nov. 1 to expire on April 5 following 2 0 0
To deal in game 2 0 0

DOGS.—ASSESSED TAXES.

For every dog, of whatever description or denomination 5s.
Provided always, that no person shall be chargeable with duty to any greater amount than £23 2s. for any number of hounds, or £5 5s. for any number of greyhounds, kept by him in the year 1867-8.

Exemptions.—Any person in respect of any dog *bond fide* and wholly kept and used in the care of sheep and cattle, or in driving or removing the same; provided no such dog shall be a greyhound, hound, pointer, setting dog, spaniel, lurcher, or terrier. This exemption will altogether cease and determine on April 5, 1868.

HORSES LET TO HIRE.

(Omnibuses and Cabs excepted.)

Where the person taking out the license shall keep at one and the same time to let for hire one horse or one carriage only £5 0 0
Where such person shall keep any greater number of horses or carriages, not exceeding two horses or two carriages 12 10 0
Not exceeding four horses or three carriages 20 0 0
Not exceeding eight horses or six carriages 20 0 0
Exceeding twenty horses or fifteen carriages 60 0 0

HORSEDEALERS.

Horsedealers residing within the Bills of Mortality £27 10
Ditto residing in the country 13 15

DUTIES ON HORSES AND MULES.

For every horse kept or used for racing £3 17 0
For every other horse, and for every mule, exceeding respectively the height of thirteen hands of four inches to each hand, kept for the purpose of riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty 1 1 0
For every horse and mule exceeding the height of thirteen hands, kept for any other purpose 0 10 6
For every pony or mule not exceeding the height of thirteen hands, kept for the purpose of riding, or drawing any carriage chargeable with duty 0 10 6
And for every pony or mule kept for any other purpose 0 5 3

Exemptions.—Any horses or mules kept solely for the purposes of trade or husbandry.

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES.

For every carriage with four wheels, where drawn by two or more horses or mules £3 10 0
Where drawn by one horse or mule only 2 0 0
For every carriage with four wheels, each being of less diameter than thirty inches, where drawn by two or more ponies or mules, neither of them exceeding thirteen hands in height 1 15 0
Where drawn by one such pony or mule only 1 0 0
For every carriage with less than four wheels, where drawn by two or more horses or mules 2 0 0
Where drawn by one horse or mule only 0 15 0
Where drawn by one pony or mule not exceeding 13 hands in height 0 10 0
Carriages kept and used solely for the purpose of being let for hire, one half of the above-mentioned duties respectively.
For any carriage with four wheels used by any common carrier 2 6 8
And where the same shall have less than four wheels 1 6 8
Milage duty on stage coaches and omnibuses per mile 0 0 0
Exemptions.—Any waggon, van, cart, or other carriage to be used solely in the course of trade or husbandry.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE FARES.—(CABS.)

FARES BY DISTANCE.—Carriages drawn by one horse.—For any distance within and not exceeding one mile, 6d.; for any distance exceeding one mile, 6d. for every mile, and for every part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed within a circumference of four miles from Charing-cross. 1s. per mile for every mile or part of a mile beyond the four-mile circumference when discharged beyond that circumference.

FARE BY TIME.—2s. for any time not exceeding one hour; 6d. for every fifteen minutes over the hour.

For every hackney carriage drawn by two horses, one third above the rates and fares hereinbefore mentioned.

The fares to be paid according to distance or time at the option of the hirer, to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance.

No driver shall be compellable to hire his carriage for a fare to be paid according to time between eight o'clock in the evening and six in the morning.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage, 6d. is to be paid for each person above two for the whole hiring, in addition to the above fares. Two children under ten years of age to be counted as one adult person.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside the carriage, a further sum of 2d. for every package carried outside the said carriage is to be paid by the hirer in addition to the above fares.

LICENSES.

Appraisers	£2 0
Attorneys, &c., London (or within ten miles), Edinburgh, and Dublin	9 0
Ditto elsewhere	6 0
Conveyancers, special pleaders, and equity draughtsmen:	
London and Dublin	9 0
Elsewhere	6 0
(Half only for the first three years of being in practice.)	
Auctioneers	10 0
Bankers	20 0
Hawkers and pedlars, for each horse, &c., used	4 0
" on foot	2 0
(These may be obtained for half a year, expiring Jan. 31 or July 31 at half the rate.)	
House-agents	2 0
Medicine-vendors, London	2 0
" in any corporate town	0 10
" elsewhere	0 5
Pawnbrokers, London	15 0
" elsewhere	7 10
Plate-dealers, selling above 2 oz. of gold and 30 oz. of silver plate	5 15
" under the above weight	2 6
For marriages, special	5 0
" not special	0 10
(The 6s. stamp duty on marriage certificates, and certificates of having received the Holy Sacrament, the stamp duty on the declaration made in order to marry without a license before a registrar, are all repealed by a recent Act.)	
To hold a perpetual curacy	6 10
For non-residence	1 10
To stage and hackney carriage drivers, conductors, and watermen	0 5

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCES.

	£	s.	d.
Policy of Insurance made upon any life where the sum insured shall not exceed £25	0	0	3
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £500, then for every £50, and any fractional part of £50	0	0	6
Exceeding £500 and not exceeding £1000, then for every £100, and any fractional part of £100	0	1	0
And where it shall exceed £1000, for every £1000, and any fractional part of £1000	0	10	0
Policy of assurance for loss or damage by fire	0	1	0
Against accident or for plate glass—Premium not exceeding 2s. 6d.	0	0	1
Premium not exceeding 6s.	0	0	3
Exceeding 6s., for every 6s. or fraction	0	0	3
Fire Insurance upon all goods, wares, merchandise, &c., for every £100 per annum	0	1	6
Settlement of Money or Stock, per £100	0	5	0
Transfer of Stock not public	1	10	0
If upon Sale, per cent	0	10	0
If upon Mortgage, per cent	0	2	6
Passport Stamps	0	0	6
Bill of Lading of or for goods or merchandise	0	0	6
Charterparty	5	0	0
Certificate of Registration of Designs	1s.	to	100 0 0
Patents for Inventions, various documents	1s.	to	100 0 0

SPOILED STAMPS.

The days for claiming the allowance at Somerset House are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock, and at Gresham House, 24, Old Broad-street, on Mondays, from 11 to 2 o'clock, for London; and from the country on the other days from 10 to 4 o'clock.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1868.

STAMP AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DUTIES.

RECEIPTS.

For £2 and upwards One Penny.
 N.B. Persons receiving the money are to pay the duty.
 Receipts may be stamped within fourteen days of date on payment of £5, or within the month on payment of £10, penalty: after that time they cannot be stamped.
 Penalty for giving a receipt without a stamp, £10.
 Penalty for not effectually cancelling or obliterating adhesive stamps when used, £10.
 Penalty for frauds in the use of adhesive stamps, £20.

AGREEMENTS (NOT UNDER SEAL).

Of the value of £5 or upwards 6d.
 If the agreement contains 2160 words, or upwards, then for every quantity of 1080 words over the first 1080 a further progressive duty of 6d.
 Agreements for letting houses or rooms for less than a year, at a weekly or monthly rental not exceeding 3s. 6d. per week require only a penny stamp.
Exemptions.—Letters containing any agreement in respect of merchandise, by post, between merchants or traders in Great Britain or Ireland, residing, and actually being, at the time, at the distance of fifty miles from each other; agreements relating to sale of goods; to hire of labourers, servants, and seamen; and to rack-rent leases under £5 per annum.
 Agreements may be stamped within fourteen days after date without penalty, and at any time after fourteen days on payment of £10 penalty.

LEASES AND CONVEYANCES.

Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, at a yearly rent, for less than thirty-five years, or less than a year, without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum paid for the same:—

Yearly rent not exceeding £5 .. 0 6	Exceed. £25 and not exc. £50 .. 5 0
Exceed. £5 and not exc. £10 .. 1 0	Exceed. £50 .. 7 6
" 10 .. 1 6	" 75 .. 10 10
" 15 .. 2 0	" 100, then for every £50
" 20 .. 2 6	or any fractional part of £50 .. 6 0

Lease or Tack of any lands tenements, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, for any term of years exceeding thirty-five, at a yearly rent, with or without any sum of money by way of fine, premium, or grassum.

	Term not exceeding 100 Years.	Term exceeding 100 Years.
Where yearly rent not exceeding £5	0 3 0	0 6 0
And where exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0 6 0	0 12 0
" 10	0 12 0	1 4 0
" 15	0 15 0	1 10 0
" 20	0 18 0	3 0 0
" 25	1 0 0	4 10 0
" 50	2 5 0	6 0 0
" 75	3 0 0	3 0 0
Same exceeding £100, then for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50	1 10 0	3 0 0

And where any such Lease or Tack as aforesaid shall be granted in consideration of a fine, premium, or grassum, and also of a yearly rent, such Lease or Tack shall be chargeable also, in respect of such fine, premium, or grassum, with the *ad valorem* stamp or conveyances, pursuant to the 13th and 14th Vict., c. 97. See below.

Duplicates or Counterparts are chargeable with Progressive Duty, as under the 13th and 14th Vict., c. 97.

LICENSE TO DEMISE Copyhold Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or the Memorandum thereof, if granted out of Court, and the Copy of Court Roll of any such License, if granted in Court:—

Where the clear yearly value of the estate to be demised shall be ex- yearly rent equal to such yearly pressed in such license, and shall not value, under the Act of the 13th and exceed £75 14th Vict., c. 97.
 And in all other cases, 10s.

CONVEYANCE:—

Purchase or consideration money expressed:	Exc. £200 and not exc. £225 .. 1 2 6
Not exceeding £5	" 225 .. 250 .. 1 5 0
Exc. £25 and not exc. £50 .. 0 5 0	" 250 .. 275 .. 1 7 6
" 50	" 275 .. 300 .. 1 10 0
" 75	" 300 .. 350 .. 1 15 0
" 100	" 350 .. 400 .. 2 0 0
" 125	" 400 .. 450 .. 2 5 0
" 150	" 450 .. 500 .. 2 10 0
" 175	" 500 .. 550 .. 2 15 0
" 200 .. 1 0 0	" 550 .. 600 .. 3 0 0

LETTER OR POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Letter or Power of Attorney, or commission or factory in the nature thereof £1 10 0
 And where the same, together with any schedule or other matter put or indorsed thereon, or annexed thereto, shall contain 2160 words or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1080 words contained therein, over and above the first 1080 words, a further progressive duty of 20s. under 55th George III., but under Act of 1850 0 10 0
 Power for payment of an annual sum not exceeding £10, or a sum not exceeding £20 0 5 0

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Certified copy or extract of or from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, or burials 1d.
 (to be paid by the person requiring such copy or extract),
Exemptions.—Copies of entries transmitted to the registrar of the diocese in pursuance of the 52nd George III., c. 146; certified copies sent by Superintending Registrars to the General Registrar in pursuance of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 86; copies or extracts in pursuance of the 7th Vic., c. 15; and copies under the 16th and 17th Vic., c. 45, to enable persons to purchase Government Annuities through the medium of savings' banks.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.

INLAND BILL OF EXCHANGE, DRAFT, or Order for Payment to the Bearer, or to order, at any time otherwise than on Demand, of any sum of money:—

	£	s.	d.
Not exceeding £5	0	0	1
Exc. £5 and not exc. £10 .. 0 8 2	0	8	2
" 10	25	0	0
" 25	50	0	0
" 50	75	0	0
" 75	100	0	10
" 100	200	0	20
" 200	300	0	30
" 300	400	0	40
" 400	500	0	50
" 500	750	0	7 6
" 750	1000	0	10 0
" 1000	1500	0	15 0
" 1500	2000	1	0 0
" 2000	3000	1	10 0
" 3000	4000	2	0 0
£4000 and upwards, <i>ad valorem</i> duty of 10s. per £1000.			

FOREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE drawn in, but payable out of, the United Kingdom—if drawn singly, or otherwise than in a set of three or more—the same duty as on an Inland Bill of the same amount and tenor. If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set where the sum payable thereby shall s. d.

Not exceed £25	0	0	1
Above £25 and not exc. £50 .. 0 2	0	2	0
" 50	75	0	3
" 75	100	0	4
" 100	200	0	8
" 200	300	1	0
" 300	400	1	4
" 400	500	1	8
" 500	750	2	6
" 750	1000	3	4
" 1000	1500	5	0
" 1500	2000	6	8
" 2000	3000	10	0
" 3000	4000	13	4
" 4000	5000	16	8
Exceeding £4000, for every £1000 or fraction	3	4	

Foreign Bill of Exchange drawn out of, and payable within, the United Kingdom, not exceeding £500, same as Inland Bill.

Ditto, exceeding £500, 1s. per £100.
 Foreign Bill of Exchange drawn out of, and payable out of, the United Kingdom, but indorsed or negotiated within the United Kingdom, same duty as on Foreign Bill drawn within the United Kingdom and payable out of the United Kingdom.

Bills indorsed out of the United Kingdom the same only as on Inland Bill, otherwise than on demand.

CHEQUES, DRAFTS, OR ORDERS ON DEMAND.

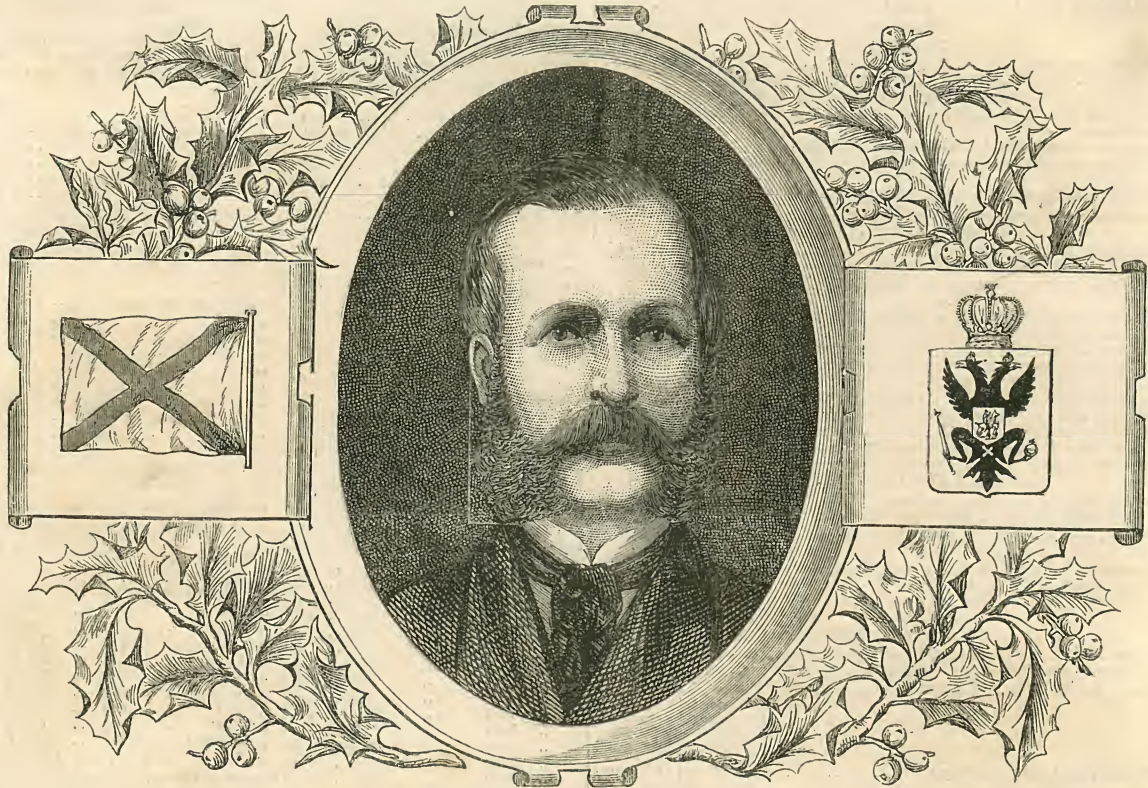
All Drafts, Warrants, or Orders for the payment of money are chargeable with a stamp duty of one penny, by using an adhesive receipt stamp, which must be cancelled by the person drawing the cheque, draft, or order, by writing his name on the stamp.

BONDS.

Not exceeding £50 .. 1s. 3d. Exc. £150 and not exc. £200 .. 5s. 0d.
 Exc. £50 and not exc. 100 .. 2 6 " 200 .. 250 .. 6 3
 " 100 .. 150 .. 3 9 " 250 .. 300 .. 7 6
 Transfer of Mortgages, for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, 6d.
 And where any such bond or mortgage shall contain 2160 words or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1080 words contained therein over and above the first 1080 words there shall be charged the further progressive duty following—viz., where such bond or mortgage shall be chargeable with any *ad valorem* stamp duty, not exceeding 10s., a further progressive duty equal to the amount of such *ad valorem* duty or duties. And in every other case a further progressive duty of 10s. See, as to Inland Revenue Bonds, the 18th and 19th Vict., c. 78, s. 6.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS—STAMP DUTIES ON.

On petition for grant of letters patent £5 0 0
 On certificate of record of notice to proceed 5 0 0
 On warrant of law officer for letters patent 5 0 0
 On the sealing of letters patent 5 0 0
 On specification 5 0 0
 On the letters patent, or a duplicate thereof, before the expiration of the third year 50 0 0
 On the letters patent, or a duplicate thereof, before the expiration of the seventh year 100 0 0
 On certificate of record of notice of objections 2 0 0
 On certificate of every search and inspection 0 1 0
 On certificate of entry of assignment or license 0 5 0
 On certificate of assignment or license 0 5 0
 On application for disclaimer 5 0 0
 On caveat against disclaimer 2 0 0



ALEXANDER II., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.					HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Morn.		Before Sunrise.	O'Clock.	After Sunset.			London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.			
			H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		0 2 4 5	Moons Age.	0 7 8 9 10			Morn.	Aftern.	Aftern.	Morn.	
1	S	QUADRAGESIMA	6 48	12 28	5 39	10 4	0 15			7				6 9	6 29	3 6	3 25	61
2	M	<i>St. Chad</i>	6 46	12 15	5 40	10 46	1 23			8				6 53	7 19	3 45	4 9	62
3	Tu	Louis Philippe arrived in England, 1843	6 44	12 25	4 22	11 35	2 29			9				7 49	8 24	4 35	5 5	63
4	W	Length of night 12h. 50m.	6 42	11 49	5 43	Aftern.	3 29			10				9 7	9 52	5 40	6 23	64
5	Th	Length of day 11h. 6m.	6 39	11 35	5 45	1 44	4 23			11				10 35	11 20	7 8	7 51	65
6	F	Twilight ends 7h. 39m.	6 37	11 21	5 47	2 59	5 9			12				—	Noon.	8 36	9 16	66
7	S	Slave Trade abolished, 1807	6 35	11 6	5 49	4 20	5 49			13				0 32	1 0	9 48	10 16	67
8	S	<i>Perpetua</i>	6 33	10 59	5 51	5 38	6 21			14				1 28	1 54	10 44	11 10	68
9	M	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT	6 30	10 36	5 52	6 55	6 51			15				2 17	2 39	11 33	11 55	69
10	Tu	Rizzio assassinated, 1566	6 27	10 20	5 54	8 14	7 19			16				3 2	3 22	—	0 18	70
11	W	Prince of Wales married, 1853	6 25	10 4	5 56	9 29	7 47			17				3 45	4 5	0 38	1 1	71
12	Th	Income Tax imposed, 1842	6 22	9 47	5 58	10 38	8 15			18				4 25	4 45	1 21	1 41	72
13	F	<i>St. Gregory</i>	6 20	9 31	5 59	11 46	8 44			19				5 5	5 23	2 1	2 21	73
14	S	Byng executed, 1757. King of Italy born, 1820	6 17	9 14	6 1	Morn.	9 18			20				5 41	6 0	2 39	2 57	74
15	S	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT	6 15	8 57	6 3	0 47	9 55			21				6 20	6 41	3 16	3 36	75
16	M	Prince Imperial born, 1836	6 12	8 39	6 5	1 45	10 37			22				7 5	7 30	3 57	4 21	76
17	Tu	<i>St. Patrick</i>	6 10	8 22	6 7	2 36	11 25			23				7 58	8 33	4 46	5 14	77
18	W	Princess Louisa born, 1848	6 8	8 4	6 9	3 20	Aftern.			24				9 13	9 55	5 49	6 29	78
19	Th	Length of day 12h. 5m.	6 6	7 46	6 11	3 59	1 13			25				10 37	11 17	7 11	7 53	79
20	F	Sir I. Newton died, 1727	6 4	7 28	6 13	4 32	2 14			26				11 51	—	8 33	9 7	80
21	S	[Abercrombie killed, 1801]	6 1	7 10	6 14	5 2	3 16			27				0 22	0 49	9 38	10 5	81
22	S	Battle of Alexandria, and Sir Ralph	5 59	6 52	6 16	5 28	4 21			28				1 11	1 30	10 27	10 46	82
23	M	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT	5 56	6 34	6 17	5 53	5 29			29				1 49	2 5	11 5	11 21	83
24	Tu	National Gallery founded, 1824	5 54	6 15	6 19	6 15	6 36			30				2 22	2 37	11 38	11 53	84
25	W	Queen Elizabeth died, 1603	5 52	5 57	6 20	6 39	7 44			1				2 54	3 10	—	0 10	85
26	Th	<i>Annunciation. Lady Day</i>	5 49	5 39	6 22	7 5	8 55			2				3 26	3 42	0 26	0 42	86
27	F	Duke of Cambridge born, 1819	5 47	5 20	6 23	7 35	10 5			3				3 58	4 15	0 58	1 14	87
28	S	Slave Trade abolished by Parli- ment, 1807	5 44	5 2	6 25	8 7	11 16			4				4 34	4 50	1 31	1 50	88
29	S	Lord Chesterfield died, 1773	5 42	4 43	6 26	8 45	Morn.			5				5 10	5 30	2 6	2 26	89
30	M	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT	5 40	4 25	6 28	9 31	0 23			6				5 49	6 12	2 46	3 5	90
31	Tu	Length of night 11h. 32m.	5 37	4 7	6 30	10 27	1 23			7				6 37	7 3	3 28	3 53	91
		Haydn born, 1732.																



"RESCUE FROM THE WOLF." BY S. J. CARTER.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1868

LIST OF EMINENT PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS.

* * * *Memoirs of all these, with the arms and portraits of some, are to be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.*

1866.

- Aug. 11.—Cherney, Capt. George, R.N., a distinguished Algerian officer.
- 22.—Alcock, T. Esq., of Kings-wood, many years M.P. for East Surrey.
- 25.—Richmond, Lieut.-Gen. Archibald, C.B., a distinguished Indian officer.
- 29.—Goldschmidt, Hermann, an eminent painter and astronomer.
- Sept. 6.—Northbrook, the Rt. Hon. F. Thorshill Baring, first Baron.
- 6.—Agar, the Hon. and Ven. James, Archdeacon of Kilmore, &c.
- 7.—Campbell, John Archibald, Esq., who filled various public offices.
- 10.—Ponsonby, the Right Hon. William Brabazon, fourth and last Baron.
- 11.—Campbell, Sir Archibald Islay, third Baronet, of Succoth.
- 15.—Willoughby, Sir John, Bart., a member of the Indian Council.
- 16.—Meller, M., a laborious exponent of sanitary science in France.
- 17.—Clayton, Gen., Sir William R., fifth Baronet, served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo.
- 18.—Lushington, Charles, Esq., late M.P. for Westminster.
- 26.—Beaulecker, Lady, daughter of Viscount Dillon.
- 27.—Duckett, John Dawson, Esq., of Duckett's Grove, Carlou.
- Oct. 6.—The Rt. Rev. George Edward, Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
- 6.—Dana, Captain William, of the Mounted Police at Geelong, Victoria.
- 9.—Searle, Lady Harriet, daughter of the Hon. John Joseph Talbot.
- 13.—Pellow, the Hon. Rev. George, D.D., Dean of Norwich &c.
- 13.—Arkwright, Captain Henry, 84th Foot, killed on Mont Blanc.
- 13.—Barlow, George Hilario, M.D., the physician of Guy's Hospital.
- 17.—Thouvenel, M. Edward A. a politician and diplomatist of France.
- 17.—Ivory, James, a Senator and Justice in Scotland, title Lord Ivory.
- 19.—Tuan, Thomas S. Plunket, D.D., Bishop of Tuam.
- 24.—Conquest, John T., M.D., a well-known and meritorious physician.
- 26.—Mauleverer, Col. J. T., C.B. distinguished in the Eastern campaign.
- 27.—Warren, Major-Gen. Sir Charles, K.C.B., Colonel 96th Regiment.
- 28.—Colleton, Sir Robert Augustus F. G., Bart., of Ash Park, Herts.
- 30.—Phillips, George Lord, Esq., of Lawrenny, Pembroke, M.P.
- 31.—Hext, Admiral William, R.N., of Tredithy and Lancoor, Cornwall, a distinguished naval officer.
- 31.—Phinn, Thomas, Esq., Q.C., Judge Advocate of the Fleet, &c.
- Nov. 2.—Dunsandle, Maria Elizabeth, Dowager Lady.
- 5.—Ross-of-Bladensburg, David, Esq., of Rossreover, county Down.
- 6.—Waterford, the Rev. Sir John De la Poer Peresford, fourth Marquis of.
- 7.—Knight-Bruce, Sir James Lewis, D.C.L., Lord Justice of Appeal.
- 7.—Hamley, Vice Admiral William, R.N., a distinguished naval officer.
- 11.—McKenney, Sir William, last Bart., of Ullard, in the county of Kilkenny.
- 11.—Trenlett, Admiral William H. Brown, R.N., a veteran officer.
- 12.—Parker, Admiral Sir William, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet.
- 14.—Miguel, Prince of Braganza and Bourbon, Ex-King of Portugal.
- 17.—Shirley, Rev. Walter W., D.D.
- 22.—Dunraven and Mountearl, Hon. Augusta, Countess of.
- 23.—Beresford, John Claudius, Esq., of Craig-Dhu-Varren, Portrush.
- 24.—FitzGerald, John Francis, Knight of Glin, county Limerick.
- 27.—Compton, Henry Combe, Esq., 18 years M.P. for South Hampshire.
- Dec. 1.—Iverest, Colonel Sir George, C.B., F.R.S., a scientific officer.
- 1.—Cotton, William, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.
- 4.—Baillie-Hamilton, Lady Charlotte.
- 5.—King, Lieutenant-General Richard Thomas, R.A., of Hythe, Kent.
- 7.—Fry, Edmund, Esq., a well-known philanthropist.
- 7.—Lechmere, Commander John, R.N., served at Trafalgar.
- 8.—Fortescue, Georgiana Augusta, Countess.
- 10.—Bellew, the Right Hon. Sir Patrick Bellew, first Baron, P.C.
- 10.—Blachford, Lady Isabella, daughter of Duke of Grafton.
- 11.—Neale, Lieut.-Col. Edward St. John, C.B.
- 11.—Robinson, William R., Esq., many years of the Bank of England.
- 12.—Rich Sir Charles Henry third Bart., of Shirley House, Hants.
- 12.—Dawson, Lady Anna Maria, daughter of Earl Portarlington.
- 14.—Chesham, the Rt. Hon. Catherine Susan, widow of Charles, first Baron Chesham.
- 17.—Vane, Hannah, widow of Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, Bart.
- 20.—Gilbert, Mrs. Anne, well known in literature as Anne Taylor of Ongar.
- 21.—Tottenham, Lady Robert.
- 25.—Loftus, the Rev. Lord Adam, Rector of Magheraculmonee.
- 28.—Browne, Captain Magens James Caulfield, 15th Regiment.
- 30.—Thwaites, Lieut.-Gen. George Saunders, an officer of distinction.
- 31.—Butler, Hon. Mrs. Charles Lennox, In Dec.—Consis, M. Victor, a celebrated metaphysical philosopher.

1867.

- Jan. 1.—Ashley, the Hon. Anthony, Q.C.
- 3.—Lemon, Robert, Esq., F.S.A.
- 4.—Ingres, M., an eminent painter.
- 5.—Wright, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas, C.B., an officer of distinction in India.
- 5.—Thomson, the Hon. W. Henry Byerly, second Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.
- 5.—Smith, Alexander, Esq., author of "A Life Drama" and several poems.
- 6.—Rochejaquelein, Henri Auguste Georges du Vergier, Marquis de la, head of the heroic Royalist family of Rochejaquelein.
- 7.—Kidd, Mr. William, well-known in connection with natural history.
- 8.—Somerville, Lieutenant the Hon. Frederick Noel, Rifle Brigade.
- 9.—Cavendish, Lady Caroline, daughter of Earl of Burlington.
- 11.—Donaldson, Sir Stuart Alexander, of Sydney, New South Wales.
- 15.—Dalton—Fitzgerald, Sir James Bart., Castle Isken, county Cork.
- 16.—Exeter, Most Noble Browlow Cecil, second Marquis of, K.G., P.C.
- 18.—Hay, Sir Adam, seventh Baronet, of Smithfield and Hayston.
- 18.—Gooch, Colonel Henry late Coldstream Guards, a Waterloo officer.
- 19.—Freeth, Gen. Sir James, K.C.B., K.H., an officer of high distinction.
- 19.—Mackinnon, Captain, commander of the clipper ship Taeping.
- 21.—Kingston, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Henry King, fourth Earl of.
- 21.—Warrender, Sir John, fifth Baronet, of Lochend, East Lothian.
- 22.—Harris, Sir William Snow, inventor of the safe lightning conductors.
- 23.—Steney, Colonel Arthur St. George H., C.B., a Crimean officer.
- 23.—Macpherson, Robert, D.D., Professor of King's College, Aberdeen.
- 24.—MacDonnell, the Rev. Richard, D.D., of Trinity College, Dublin.
- 24.—Russell, Mrs. Mary, wife of the correspondent of the *Times*.
- 26.—Mayo, Anne Charlotte, Countess.
- 26.—Jersey, Sarah Sophia, Dowager Countess of.
- 26.—Shelley, Sir John Villiers, Bart. of Maresfield House, Sussex, late M.P. for Westminster.
- 27.—Devon, Elizabeth, Countess of.
- 27.—Castlemaine, the Right Hon. Margaret, Lady.
- 30.—Camperdown, Adam Duncan Haldane, second Earl of.
- 31.—Gray, the Right Hon. John Gray, sixteenth Baron.

- 31.—Long, Walter, Esq., of Wraxall, formerly M.P. for North Wilts.
- Feb. 1.—Ridley, Major-Gen. Chas. W., C.B., a distinguished Crimean officer.
- 1.—Holcombe, Col. Alexander a distinguished officer in India and Crimea.
- 4.—Wallace, Gen. Sir James Maxwell, K.H., served with distinction in the Peninsula and at Waterloo.
- 9.—Barrington, Hon. W. Keppel sixth Viscount, twenty years M.P. Berks.
- 12.—Milner, Sir William Mordaunt Edward, for ten years M.P. for York.
- 12.—Coryton, General John Rawlins, senior officer R.M.
- 12.—Knowles, Charles James, Esq., Q.C., at one time a leading advocate.
- 14.—Strathallan, Christina Maria H. Viscountess, wife of present Viscount.
- 20.—Brownlow, John William Spencer Brownlow Egerton Cust, second Earl.
- 23.—Smart, Sir George, the patriarch of British musicians.
- March 1.—Byam, the Rev. Richard Burgh, Vicar of Kew and Petersham.
- 8.—Bonner, Major-Gen. John George, an officer of the Indian army.
- 5.—Crawford-Pollock, Sir Hew, fourth Baronet, of Kilbirnie.
- 5.—Gordon, General Cosmo, who served in the Walcheren expedition.
- 7.—Von Cornelius, Peter, a painter of great fame.
- 11.—Daves, the Very Rev. Richard, M.A., Dean of Hereford.
- 11.—Schleswig-Holstein, H.S.H. the Duchess Louisa Sophia of.
- 13.—Holstein—Glucksburg, H.S.H. Louisa Caroline, Dowager Duchess.
- 15.—Rivers, the Right Hon. Henry Peter Pitt Rivers, fifth Baron.
- 16.—Willis, Capt. Frederick.
- 18.—Hornby, Admiral Sir Phipps.
- 20.—Downe, Louisa, Maria, Dowager Viscountess.
- 20.—Hippisley, Sir John Stuart, Baronet, of Warfield Grove, Berks.
- 22.—Romilly, Lady Georgiana.
- 23.—Dick-Lauder, Sir John, eighth Bart., Fountainhall, Haddington.
- 27.—Mellon, Mr. Alfred, an eminent musician.
- 28.—Gordon—Willoughby, Isabella Julia Lavinia, Lady.
- 28.—Hanbury, Robert Culling, Esq., M.P. for Middlesex.
- 29.—Penn, Granville John, Esq., descendant of William Penn.
- April 6.—Hochester, The Right Rev. J. Cotton Wigram, D.D., Bishop of.
- 9.—Ripon, the Right Hon. Sarah Albina Louisa, Countess Dowager.
- 12.—Bell, Robert, Esq., a highly-meritorious author and journalist.
- 16.—Tuke, Mrs. Sarah, widow of the Rector of Barnston, Essex.
- 17.—Butler, Lord James Hubert.
- 18.—Smirke, Sir Robert, R.A., an able and distinguished architect.
- 19.—Surtees, Sir Stephenson Villiers, Chief Justice of the Mauritius.
- 20.—Hamilton-Gray, the Rev. John, Rector of Walton-le-Wold, Leicester.
- 23.—Cornwallis, Major Pienmas, late 4th Light Dragoons, a gallant Crimean officer.
- 27.—Llanover, the Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, Lord, P.C., a highly-popular statesman.
- 27.—Thomas, Captain Sir William Sidney, fifth Baronet, of Yaptou Place, in the county of Sussex, K.N.
- 29.—Hayes, the Hon. Edmund, late a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland.
- May 4.—Rose, the Right Hon. Alice, Dowager Countess of, widow of Lawrence, second Earl of Rosse.
- 6.—Yardie-Buller, the Hon. John, eldest son of Lord Churston.
- 7.—Howard, Charlotte Anne, Dowager Lady, wife of Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., late M.P.
- 8.—Fowle-Middleton, the Hon. Anne, Lady, widow of Sir William Fowle-Middleton, second and last Baronet.
- 8.—Anson, the Very Rev. Frederick, D.D., Dean of Chester.
- 13.—Plunket, the Hon. and Very Rev. Robert, M.A., Dean of Tuam.
- 15.—Pratt, the Rev. Jermyn, of Ryston Hall, Norfolk.
- 17.—Camperdown, the Right Hon. Janet, Dowager Countess of, widow of Robert Dundas, first Earl.
- 18.—Stanfield, Clarkson, R.A., the greatest landscape-painter of his age.
- 19.—Blacklin, Colonel Richard.
- 20.—Wamby, Samuel Jewkes, D.C.L., an advocate in the Probate Court.
- 22.—Chichester, Mary, Countess of.
- 22.—Bailey, Edward, Hodges, Esq., R.A., F.R.S., one of the most noted sculptors of his time.
- 23.—Alison, Sir Archibald, Bart., of Possil House, Lanark, an eminent lawyer, historian, and writer.
- 24.—Dundas, Lady Mary Tufton, wife of James Dundas, Esq.
- 24.—Banks, the Rev. Edward, Canon Residentiary of Bristol and Gloucester, Chaplain to the Queen.
- 25.—Armstrong, Robert Archibald, LL.D., M.A., Gaelic Lexicographer to the Queen, a learned writer.
- 26.—Phillips, Sir Thomas, Q.C.
- 28.—Foster, Lady Albina Jane.
- 28.—Colebrooke, Louisa Ann, Dowager Lady, widow of Sir James Edward Colebrooke, third Baronet.
- 29.—Greville, Lady Charlotte, fifth daughter of the Earl of Warwick.
- 29.—Hardman, John, reviver of art of metal-working and glass-painting.
- June 3.—Northbrook, Elizabeth Harriet, Lady.
- 3.—Dupuis, the Rev. Harry, B.D.
- 6.—Yale, Colonel William Parry of Plas-y-n-Yale, Denbighshire, a distinguished Peninsular officer.
- 8.—Pomfret, George William Richard Fernor, fifth and last Earl of.
- 9.—Knowles, Charlotte, Dowager Lady.
- 9.—Auster, John, Esq., LL.D., an able and accomplished scholar, the translator of Goethe's "Faust."
- 12.—Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, Bart., of Brayton, Cumberland.
- 14.—Gifford, Helen Selina, Dowager Lady Dufferin and Claneboye.
- 15.—Hammick, Sir Stephen Love, Bart., of Cavendish-square, a well-known surgeon of his day.
- 19.—Mexico, H.I.M. Ferdinand Maximilian, Emperor of.
- 21.—Whitbread, William Henry, Esq., of Southill, in the county of Beds, for many years M.P. for Bedford.
- 22.—Phelps, the Ven. William Whitmarsh, Archdeacon and Canon of Chester, Snrrogate, &c.
- 23.—Stuart de Rothesay, Elizabeth Margaret, Lady.
- 24.—Crofton, Sir Morgan George, third Baronet, of Mohill, Leitrim.
- 24.—McClulloch, Horatio, Esq., R.S.A., chief of Scottish landscape-painters.
- 25.—Pannure, Elizabeth, Lady, wife of B.M. Power, Esq., of Guernsey.
- 28.—Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Frederick Günther, Sovereign Prince of.
- In June.—Townshend-Farquhar, Sir Eric Robert, third Baronet.
- In June.—Perrier, Sir Anthony G., C.B., British Consul at Brest.
- July 1.—Masters, the Ven. Robert Mosley, Archdeacon.
- 5.—Lawrence, Sir William, Bart., of Ealing Park and Whitehall-place, Serjeant-Surgeon to the Queen.
- 9.—Turner, the Right Hon. Sir George James, P.C., D.C.L., Lord Justice.
- 9.—Scholefield, William, Esq., M.P. for Birmingham.
- 10.—Treherne, Morgan, Esq., M.P. for Coventry.
- 11.—Derry and Raphoe, William Higgin, D.D., Lord Bishop of.
- 15.—Buckingham, Leicester, Esq., a successful dramatic author.
- 20.—Musurus, Mme. Anne, the Turkish Ambassador's wife.
- 20.—Monck, Sir Charles Miles Lambert, sixth Baronet, of Belsay Castle, Northumberland.
- 30.—Reid, Sir John Rae, second Baronet, of Ewell Grove, Surrey.
- Aug. 4.—Crawshaw, William, Esq., of Cyfartha, Glamorgan.
- 8.—The Queen Dowager of the Two Sicilies.
- 8.—Austin, Mrs. Sarah, celebrated for her translations.
- 12.—Mayo, the Right Hon. Robert Bonrke, fifth Earl of.
- 13.—McTaggart, Sir John, Bart., of Ardwell, in the county of Wigton, for many years M.P. for that county.
- 14.—Cresswell, Captain Samuel Gurney, R.N., a sharer in the discovery of the North-West Passage.
- 16.—Dunkellin, Ulrick Canning de Burgh, Lord, M.P.,

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

INLAND.

RATES OF POSTAGE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE CHANNEL ISLANDS, AND THE ISLE OF MAN.

Letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., prepaid	.. .. .	1d.
" " 1 oz. "	.. .. .	2d.
" " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "	.. .. .	3d.
" " 2 oz. "	.. .. .	4d.
" " $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. "	.. .. .	5d.

and so on, at the rate of 1d. for every additional half-ounce or fraction of half an ounce. No limit exists to the weight of paid letters, but no inland letter must exceed 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in breadth or depth. All inland letters must be prepaid in stamps, except letters posted at St. Martin's-le-Grand before five p.m. daily by one individual or firm collectively, postage of which amounts to £2 or upwards.

Letters by private ship, under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 6d., except Belgium and Holland. Newspapers 1d.

UNPAID LETTERS.—Persons sending letters by post unpaid, which from any cause cannot be delivered, are liable to pay the postage so charged, under the 3rd and 4th of Victoria, cap. 96, and the 10th and 11th of Victoria, cap. 85; and, under the 1st of Victoria, cap. 36, may be recovered, with costs, by a summary process before a magistrate.

A letter when posted is considered the property of the person to whom it is addressed, and the receivers may not therefore give back a letter under any circumstances whatever.

Re-directed letters subject to a second postage at the rate charged for prepaid letters.

Soldiers' or seamen's letters are subject to a postage of 1d. if prepaid and under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; by private ship 1d. gratuity in addition must be paid. Letters from abroad sent by or addressed to soldiers or seamen, when unpaid, are charged 2d. If sent to or through a foreign country, they are liable to foreign rates in addition, but to no further charge upon re-direction.

Letters from soldiers or seamen to the United States are subject to the United States' rate of 2d. in addition to the usual reduced rate, the whole to be paid in advance when posted in this country.

By using embossed post-office envelopes all risk of the stamp being detached is avoided; this is an important matter, since letters addressed to many places abroad are altogether stopped if the stamp has fallen off. Every rural messenger is now authorised to sell stamps and embossed envelopes.

REGISTERED LETTERS.—Inland, colonial, and ship letters can be registered upon payment of 4d. for inland, and 6d. colonial and ship letters, beyond the postage.

Registered letters for France, and countries through France, must be prepaid with double the amount of the ordinary postage, and those for Prussia, and countries through Prussia, must have the foreign registration fee and postage paid in addition to the British. Registered letters for Russia must be prepaid with double the amount of the ordinary postage. Registered letters must be posted half an hour previous to the ordinary letters, but are received at the General Post Office, and at the chief district and branch offices in London, up to the latest time for posting, on payment of an additional fee of 4d.

NEWSPAPERS (stamped) sent by post must be made up in covers open at the sides, have the impressed stamp visible, and no marks or writing (other than the address) thereon, or anything inclosed, or it subjects them to letter postage. British newspapers, when duly stamped, are forwarded free throughout the United Kingdom (except those delivered within three miles of the place where posted, which are charged 1d.). Unstamped newspapers, if weighing under 4 oz., may be forwarded between places in the United Kingdom by affixing 1d. postage-stamp. For places abroad, the impressed stamp is valueless, as the postage must be prepaid by postage labels.

Note.—Newspapers for foreign parts and colonies, if posted later than fifteen days after date of publication, are charged letter postage.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

CONSISTING OF NUMBER AND HALF-SHEET SUPPLEMENT.

(May be taken as a guide for most Newspapers).

Copies bearing the impressed stamp (which must be exposed to view) circulate FREE through the Post Office for fifteen days from the date of publication to all parts of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands; unless addressed to persons living within three miles of the place where they are posted, when they become liable to a postage of one penny each, which must be prepaid by affixing a postage-stamp.

Unstamped copies should have two penny postage-stamps affixed to each.

FOR FOREIGN PARTS.

The impressed stamp is of no service for copies which are to be sent abroad; these must have postage-stamps affixed to them according to the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of—One Stamp (a)	Germany—Two Stamps. Thin paper
Alexandria { via Southampton—1d. } Thin	Holland { via Belgium—1 Stamp (a) } Thin
{ via Marseilles—2d. } paper	India { via Southampton—2 Stamps } Thin
Australia { via Southampton—1d. } Thin	{ via Marseilles—6 Stamps } paper
Brazil—One Stamp	Italy—Two Stamps. Thin paper
California—Two Stamps (a)	Mexico—One Stamp (a)
Canada—One Stamp	New Zealand—One Stamp
Cape of Good Hope—One Stamp	Norway { via France—2 Stamps (a) } Thin
China { via Southampton—Two Stamps } paper	Spain—Two Stamps. Thin paper
{ via Marseilles—Three Stamps } paper	Sweden { via France—1 Stamp (a) } Thin
Constantinople—Two Stamps. Thin paper	Switzerland—Two Stamps. Thin paper
Denmark { via France—1 Stamp (a) } Thin	United States—One Stamp (a)
{ via Belgium—3 Stamps } paper	West Indies—One Stamp
Egypt—Two Stamps. Thin paper	
France—One Stamp. Thin paper	

The letter (a) denotes that an additional charge is made on delivery.

An edition is printed on thin paper for foreign postage.

BOOKS, &c.—Printed books, pamphlets, magazines, reviews, &c., whether British, foreign, or colonial, may be forwarded by post between places in the United Kingdom (made up in the same manner as newspapers), if prepaid in stamps, at the following rates:—

Under 4 oz., prepaid	.. .. .	1d.
" 8 oz. "	.. .. .	2d.
" 12 oz. "	.. .. .	3d.

and 1d. for every additional 4 oz., or any less weight; no parcel to exceed 24 in. any way, but may contain more than one book, &c.

A BOOK PACKET may contain writing (when not of the nature of a letter), and any number of separate books or other publications, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, parchment, or vellum (to the exclusion, however,

of letters, whether sealed or open). And the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, or plain, or any mixture of the three. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, publication, &c., or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers, in the case of prints or maps; markers (whether of paper or otherwise), in the case of books; and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter, or usually appertains thereto.

INLAND PATTERN AND SAMPLE POST.—For a packet of patterns or samples the postage is 2d. for every quarter of a pound or fraction thereof. The postage must be prepaid in stamps, or it will be charged double. If the packet be over 24 oz. in weight it will be charged as a letter. There must not be any writing or printing, except the address, trade mark, number or price of the articles, which must not be on loose paper, but firmly attached to the samples or bags containing them. Any loose inclosure will be taken out, and charged as an unpaid letter, with an additional rate of 1d.

The patterns or samples must be in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, &c., may be inclosed in boxes of cardboard, or bags of linen or other material, but so fastened that they may be readily opened, otherwise they will be treated as a letter.

Scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, and such like, as samples, may be sent, provided they be packed in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and the officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined. Any packet containing such articles as these, which is found not sufficiently guarded, will be stopped, and notice given thereof, but it will be charged with a fine equal to the postage to which it was liable as a packet of patterns.

A packet of samples or patterns may be kept back by any head postmaster for twenty-four hours when requisite, to prevent any delay to the regular transmission of letters.

Except that the rates of postage are higher, books and patterns can be sent to the colonies and many foreign countries. If sent to France or Portugal it must not exceed 18 in. in length. If to Germany or Russia it must not exceed 8 oz. in weight.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The charge for newspapers is as follows, and which must be prepaid:—For each newspaper duly registered, not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 2d.; for every additional 4 oz., 2d. On books and packets or samples of merchandise the following rates are charged and paid in advance:—For a packet not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 3d.; above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. Every additional 4 oz., 3d. These rates now comprise the whole charge to the place of destination, unless liable to the customs duty in America.

The postage of letters to America is now reduced to 6d. for each letter under the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. prepaid.

The following rates of postage (which must be paid in advance) are chargeable upon newspapers, books, and other printed papers to Belgium, France, and Algeria:—

For a packet of registered newspapers:—

Under 4 oz.	1d.
" 8 "	2d.
" 12 "	3d.

and so on, 2d. additional for every subsequent 8 oz., or fraction of 8 oz., in the case of France and Algeria; but newspapers for Belgium are charged at the rate of 1d. for each newspaper under 4 oz.

The following rates of postage (which must be paid in advance) are chargeable upon newspapers, books, and other printed papers for the German States, via Belgium, or the French offices in Turkey, Syria, and Egypt:—

On each newspaper, not exceeding 4 oz.	2d.
Over 4 oz. and under 8 oz.	4d.
" 8 " " 16 "	8d.

and so on, 4d. being charged for each paper for every subsequent 8 oz. or fraction of 8 oz.

For a packet of registered newspapers, for Italy (ex Papal States), Austria, and the Netherlands, via France, Baden, Bavaria, Hohenzollern, and Württemberg, 2d. for every quarter of a pound or fraction thereof.

MONEY ORDERS are granted and paid at every post town in the United Kingdom, at a charge of 3d. for sums not above £2; 6d. not above £5; 9d. not above £7, and 1s. not above £10, which is the highest sum for which a single order is granted.

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The day mail for France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and North of Europe, via Ostend, are dispatched at 7 a.m. Letters and newspapers may be posted at the chief office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, until 7 a.m., and at Lombard-street, the district offices, and in the pillar-boxes, until 5 a.m. Correspondence for dispatch by these mails must be posted the previous evening at the receiving houses.

NOTE.—For proper dispatch of foreign and colonial letters it is necessary to observe that:—

If the 2nd and 17th of the month fall on a Sunday, the West India mail is dispatched the next morn.

If the 7th fall on a Sunday, the mails for Granada, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Demerara, and St. Vincent by French packet are made up on the previous evening.

If the 15th fall on a Sunday, the mails for Mexico, Jamaica, St. Thomas, Havannah, and Hayti, via France, are dispatched the previous evening.

If the 7th fall on a Sunday, the mails for the Pacific and New Granada, by French packet, are made up on the previous evening.

If the 20th fall on a Sunday, the Australian mail (via Southampton) and the Cape of Good Hope and Natal mails (via Southampton and Mauritius) are dispatched the previous evening.

If the 26th fall on a Sunday, the Australian mail (via Marseilles) and the Cape of Good Hope and Natal mails (via Marseilles and Mauritius) are dispatched the following evening.

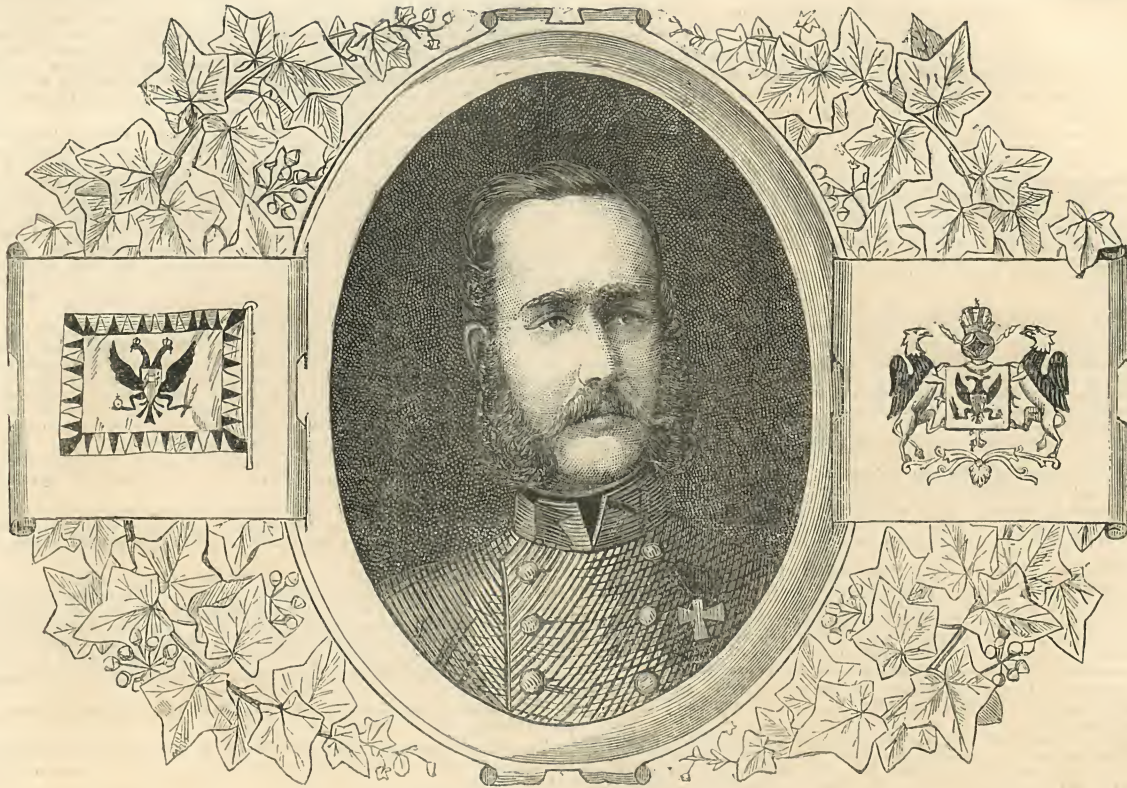
If the 4th, 12th, 20th, and 27th fall on a Sunday, the India mail (via Southampton) is dispatched the previous evening.

If the 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th fall on a Sunday, the India mail (via Marseilles) is dispatched on the following evening.

If the 8th fall on a Sunday, the mails for Aden and Mauritius by French packet will be made up on the previous evening.

If the 18th fall on a Sunday the mails for Aden, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Ceylon, China, and Yokohama, by French packet, will be made up on the previous evening.

If the 9th fall on a Sunday, the Brazil mail is dispatched the next morning.



FRANCIS JOSEPH I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.						MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.										HIGH WATER AT.				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.		Sets.	Rises. Morn.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise.					Moon's Age.	After Sunset.					London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.			
				H.	M.				0	2	3	4	5		O'Clock.	7	8	9	10	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	
1	W	Expedition to North Pole, 1818	5 36	3 49	6 33	11 31	2 18							8						7 33	8 10	4 19	4 49	92	
2	Th	Richmond taken, 1855	5 34	3 31	6 35	Aftern.	3 5							9						8 53	9 40	5 26	6 9	93	
3	F	Cambridge Lent Term ends	5 32	3 13	6 37	1 57	3 45							10						10 25	11 8	6 56	7 41	94	
4	S	Oxford Lent Term ends	5 29	2 55	6 38	3 13	4 19							11						11 45	—	8 24	9 1	95	
5	S	PALM SUNDAY	5 27	2 37	6 39	4 32	4 50							12						0 17	0 45	9 33	10 1	96	
6	M	Old Lady Day	5 25	2 20	6 41	5 48	5 18							13						1 10	1 35	10 26	10 51	97	
7	Tu	Prince Leopold born, 1835	5 23	2 2	6 42	7 4	5 45							14						1 57	2 18	11 13	11 34	98	
8	W	Fire Insurances due	5 22	1 45	6 44	8 16	6 11							15						2 40	3 0	11 56	—	99	
9	Th	Mawnday Thursday	5 20	1 29	6 46	9 28	6 40							16						3 20	3 38	0 16	0 36	100	
10	F	GOOD FRIDAY	5 18	1 12	6 47	10 33	7 13							17						3 58	4 17	0 54	1 14	101	
11	S	Bonaparte abdicated, 1814	5 16	0 56	6 49	11 33	7 49							18						4 35	4 55	1 33	1 51	102	
12	S	EASTER SUNDAY	5 14	0 40	6 50	Morn.	8 30							19						5 11	5 28	2 11	2 27	103	
13	M	Handel died 1759	5 11	0 24	6 52	0 27	9 16							20						5 47	6 8	2 44	3 3	104	
14	Tu	Princess Beatrice born, 1857. President Lincoln assassinated, 1865	5 8	0 9	6 54	1 17	10 7							21						6 30	6 55	3 24	3 46	105	
15	W	Easter Term begins. Oxford Easter Term begins	5 5	before Noon.	6 55	1 57	11 2							22						7 19	7 50	4 11	4 35	106	
16	Th	Victory of Culloden, 1746	5 3	0 20	6 57	2 33	Aftern.							23						8 27	9 7	5 6	5 43	107	
17	F	Cambridge Easter Term begins	5 1	0 34	6 58	3 2	1 2							24						9 47	10 25	6 23	7 3	108	
18	S	American Revolution, 1775	4 59	0 48	7 0	3 30	2 7							25						11 3	11 35	7 41	8 19	109	
19	S	LOW SUNDAY. Alphege	4 57	1 17	2 3	3 54	3 15							26						—	0 6	8 51	9 22	110	
20	M	Siege of Derry, 1689	4 55	1 14	7 3	4 18	4 20							27						0 31	0 52	9 47	10 8	111	
21	Tu	Alexander the great died, 323 B.C.	4 53	1 26	7 5	4 42	5 29							28						1 12	1 30	10 28	10 46	112	
22	W	Royal Society incorporated, 1663	4 51	1 38	7 6	5 9	6 41							29						1 46	2 5	11 2	11 21	113	
23	Th	St. George	4 49	1 50	7 8	5 34	7 52							1						2 21	2 40	11 37	11 56	114	
24	F	Brazil discovered, 15 ⁰⁰	4 47	2 17	10	6 7	9 6							2						2 57	3 15	—	0 13	115	
25	S	St. Mark. Princess Alice born, 1842	4 45	2 11	7 11	6 42	10 15							3						3 34	3 50	0 31	0 50	116	
26	S	2ND SUND. AFT EASTER	4 43	2 21	7 13	7 27	11 19							4						4 11	4 30	1 6	1 27	117	
27	M	French Army in Italy, 1859	4 41	2 31	7 14	8 21	Morn.							5						4 50	5 12	1 46	2 6	118	
28	Tu	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789	4 39	2 40	7 16	9 22	0 16							6						5 35	6 0	2 28	2 51	119	
29	W	Length of day 14h. 41m.	4 37	2 49	7 18	10 31	1 5							7						6 25	6 55	3 16	3 41	120	
30	Th	London University founded, 1827	4 35	2 57	7 20	11 44	1 47							8						7 28	8 5	4 11	4 44	121	



"THE FLOWER GIRL," BY W. LUCAS.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

CHILDREN AND FLOWERS.—No. 1.

SWEET WILLIAM AND MARIGOLD.

"YOUTH AND BEAUTY."

Ye are better than all the ballads
That ever were sung or said;
For ye are living poems,
And all the rest are dead.

In these days every one possessing human tenderness is expected to recognise the teachings of Nature in the beautiful objects of creation everywhere to be seen, and at all seasons to perceive something more than a "yellow primrose" in the "primrose by the river's brim." Notwithstanding the affirmation of Xenarchus that

Poets are nonsense; for they never say
A single thing that's new. But all they do
Is to clothe old ideas in language new;
Turning the same things o'er and o'er again,
And upside down.

we imagine the arts, the sciences, and literature would hold out few attractions to students were the whole knowledge exposed on the surface. Many of the commonest things are least understood; and there is not a ragged weed, or despised insect so mean, but it holds an undervalued secret so prized and precious that, were it once revealed, it would exceed all other human knowledge. Where is the beginning of life? By what subtle process do the tiny rootlets of the young nightshade distil the furious poison from the earth, or whence comes the fragrance of the violet? Who can tell us what mysterious instinct prompts the mother of the tiniest creature to make such bountiful provision for the diminutive little ones she will never see?

In the study of natural history there is always something new, and the animal and vegetable kingdoms are so nearly allied that it has been found impossible to draw a boundary line between them. The races of men and the races of plants possess many more things in common than is usually acknowledged, and a fact in the study of one invariably points out a truth in the life of the other. When children and flowers are selected, we have the rarest and best of both kingdoms at our disposal; the enduring oaks and sable yews are laid aside for the more brilliant and tender gems of the parterre, and the great names in the family of men are passed over to give a short preference to the spotless little ones.

In the happy olden time, our wise men did not know plants (if they did children) as we know them now, for who in these days, on looking at a Sweet William, could possibly think or believe that it "wonderfully above measure doth comfort the hart being eaten now and then"? Who would think of eating a Sweet William, unless, indeed, it were eaten for love? Could anyone imagine our Marigold as one of the anthropophagi about to begin the cannibal banquet? If the youth in the purple dress is an anthropologist and looks upon her as a Sweet William eater, without doubt she is about to convince him of the untruth of his thinking, and to show in what other way her "hart" may be comforted.

As doctors are allowed to differ, a quotation from a second authority will, we doubt not, be accepted by our readers as more in accordance with truth; for we read that the Sweet William is "not used either in meate or medicine, but esteemed for its beaute to deck vp the bosomes of the beautifull;" and as if to impress the fact more indelibly on the reader's mind, we are again informed that "Wilde Williams is not used in medicine or nourishment;" and immediately afterwards, and for a third time, it is "not used in phisicke." After these medical testimonials that the "Sweete William," or "Sweet Iohn," or "Wilde Williams," as it is frequently called, is not to be eaten, it cannot fail to be an acceptable partner to any flower, be she a marigold (French or exotic) or an English rose.

The strictly proper name of the Sweet William, and the only one recognised by botanists, is *Dianthus barbatus*. *Dianthus* is the classic way of expressing "divine flower," and *barbatus* refers to the prickly beardlike calyx or chalice from which the flower springs. When the same name is applied to the inexorable youth in our Picture, no one will deny his right to the surname of *Dianthus*, but his claim to the hirsute *barbatus* may be considered incipient. Both the Sweet William and Marigold are of exotic origin, and in this country are far from their own homes; therefore, we may well distrust the evil things that have now and then been said of them (no doubt the authors were prompted by jealousy); for instance, an ancient herbalist proposed calling our "Divine Williams" "Fleawort"—not because it killeth fleas, but because the seeds are like fleas—as if the blaze of colour in the flower head suggested nothing;—and that the seeds must be searched for to compare them to "fleas." We have changed much since these old, old days; for two hundred years ago, the popular name for Sweet William was "Pride of Austria" or "Austrie," as they spelt it in those benighted times. If it be allowed in these pages to refer to matters political, we would fain say there is now a certain "Sweete William" (of the double eagle) who is anything but the "Pride of Austria" in the year of grace 1867. Even the flower of our gardens comm only bears the brand of Cain on the leaves and sepals, in the shape of distorted, swollen, black, morbid, excrescences, that we saw everywhere on Sweet

Williams this year, and which is known to mycologists by the fearful name of *Puccinia lychnidearum*. We have a nobler and purer "pride" in "merrie England" for a certain "Sweet William" who first saw the light at Stratford-upon-Avon.

The family to which our Sweet William belongs (*Caryophyllaceæ*) is of great extent and widely spread. Disliking hot countries, it shows a decided preference for more temperate zones: certain members are even found on Alpine summits or bordering the limits of perpetual snow. The aristocratic name above cited refers to the crimson colour which decks so many of the brethren; they, however, have certain poor relations, and Ragged Robin in our last year's Almanack is one. Gay colouring is considered of little value in these days if it be not combined with intrinsic worth; and one of the first botanists of the present day, referring to this family, says, "they are, generally speaking, insipid and useless." We are disposed to think certain of our fair readers will be able to call to mind other Sweet Williams of a similar type.

The Marigold of our Picture is *Calendula officinalis*;—*Calendula* has reference to the time of its appearance, and *officinalis* to the fact of its being of value in the shops of the old pharmacists, although one of these informs us, proving the glorious uncertainty of "phisicke" (at least in the olden time), that "touching the faculties hereof, there is nothing certaine." Originally from the south of Europe, Marigolds are now common everywhere; but the golden Maries of our English "garden of girls" we have ever had with us. Of Marigolds and Golden Maries there are many sorts; there is the chocolate French marigold, the marsh marigold, the "Oxe cie" and "Jacke an apes a horse backe, doubtless, a degenerate kinde;" one will "strengthen the hart," one is dried and kept throughout "Dutchland against winter to put into phisicall potions," the "Oxe cie" marigold is "fastened through the eares of cattell for certaine diseases and doth cure them;" but all know that the marigold of the vegetable, if not of the animal, kingdom has a certain native bitterness.

The colour of the marigold is the old, old colour for jealousy, nearly allied as it is to love, and so familiar to lovers; but there are two senses in which yellow is symbolical, one for inconstancy and deceit, the other for goodness, marriage, and riches; the latter was well known to our forefathers, one of whom wrote "maydens make garlands of it, when they go to feestes and bryde-ales, because it hath fayre yellowe floures and ruddy."

The Marigold belongs to a family so vast (*Compositæ*), that it has been computed that one flower out of every twelve belongs to it, and everywhere so well beloved is it that a single word of detraction has seldom been spoken of any single member; they grow all over the world, showing a slight preference for the milder regions, and vary in size, from the tiniest gem, to the veriest giant. On the banks of the Thames we have one relation (*Sonchus palustris*) which grows 12 ft. high, whilst we all know what a jewel amongst plants is our little Daisy. Some are inclined to show a little bitterness, as the wormwood; the scent of the camomile does not please everyone; and the thistle, whilst inwardly saying "Nemo me impune lacessit," often displays an alarming array of prickles; but merely for "defence, not defiance."

The Marigold was believed, at one time, to be capable of imparting a yellow colour to the hair; but, as this hue is becoming less appreciated than formerly, it may not be looked upon as a notable "vertue" by all our readers.

Shakspeare more than once refers to these plants, and in "Cymbeline" we read,

And winking Marybuds begin
To ope their golden eyes.

Certainly, the Marybuds we know do not "wink;" but we cannot tell what Golden Maries did in the times of the ancient Britons. He sings elsewhere.

Her eyes like Marigolds hath sheathed their light,
And canopied in darkness sweetly lay,
Till they might open to adorn the day.

This has direct reference to the sleep of plants, for the golden rays of the Marigold flower begin gently to close in the afternoon, only to be again awakened by the rising of the sun and the carolling of the birds.

The hues of the Sweet William and Marigold are surpassingly lovely; in the former, especially, they vary to such a degree, and are so exquisitely pure and prismatic in their shades, as to altogether defy imitation. Sometimes the tint is pure white, touched with lilac; at others almost black, so intense is the ruby-red; then again, the flowers are marked and embellished one shade over another with the most matchless and consummate beauty. The Marigold is usually one blaze of golden fire, sometimes with a heart of amethyst, at other times with a disc of burning yellow or with petals touched with purple. Until we can steal our colours from the spectrum, no one will faithfully paint flowers or the faces of our little ones.

Who can paint
Like nature? Can imagination boast
Amid its gay creation hues like hers?
Or can it mix them with that matchless skill
And lose them in each other, as appears
In every bud that blows?

W. G. S.





SWEET WILLIAM AND MARIGOLD.

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Secretary—C. L. Ryan.

POOR-LAW BOARD,
WHITEHALL.

President—Earl of Devon.
Secretaries—R. A. Earle, H. Fleming.
Assistant Secretaries—W. G. Lumley, F. Fletcher.

Private Secretary—H. R. Courtenay, Esq.

CROWN LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-General—Sir J. B. Karslake.
Solicitor-General—Sir Jasp. C. Selwyn.
Queen's Serjeant—J. Manning.

Queen's Advocate-General—Sir Travers Twiss.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
DEAN'S-YARD, WESTMINSTER.

Commissioners—Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan, Sir E. W. Head, Bart., K.C.B., and Hon. E. Twisleton.

Secretary—T. Walrod.
Registrar—Horace Mann.

COPYHOLD, &c., COMMISSION,
3, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.

Commissioners—G. Ridley, G. Darby, G. W. Cooke.

CHARITY COMMISSION,
8, YORK-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.

Unpaid Commissioner—Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Montagu.
Chief Commissioner—P. Erle.
Secretary—H. M. Vane.

ESTATES COMMISSION,
10, WHITEHALL-PLACE.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners—The Archbishops, Bishops, &c.
Church Estates Commissioners—Earl of Chichester, Rt. Hon. J. M. Mowbray, E. Howes, Esq.

Secretary—J. J. Chalk.
Assistant Secretary—G. Pringle.

EMIGRATION COMMISSION,
8, PARK-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

Commissioners—T. W. C. Murdoch, S. Walcott.
Secretary—R. B. Cooper.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S
OFFICE,
35, GREAT GEORGE-STREET.

Judge Advocate-General—Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray.
Deputy—Vernon Lushington, Esq.

ROYAL MINT,
TOWER-HILL.

Master—T. Graham, F.R.S.
Deputy and Comptroller—W. H. Barton.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS,
SPRING-GARDENS.

Chairman—Sir J. Thwaites.
Clerk—J. Pollard.
Engineer—J. W. Bazalgette.

TRINITY HOUSE,
TOWER-HILL.

Master—H. R. H. Duke of Edinburgh.
Deputy—Capt. F. Arrow, R.N.
Secretary—P. H. Berthon.

HERALDS' COLLEGE,
DOCTORS' COMMONS.

Earl Marshal—Duke of Norfolk.
Deputy—Lord E. G. F. Howard.
Secretary—M. H. Matthews.
Registrar—Albert W. Woods.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
SOMERSET HOUSE.

Registrar-General—G. Graham.
Chief Clerk—T. Mann.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,
ROLLS HOUSE, CHANCERY-LANE.

Master of the Rolls—Lord Romilly.
Deputy—Thomas D. Hardy.
Secretary—John Edwards, Esq.

CHANCERY.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Chelmsford.
Chief Secretary—C. S. Percival.
Under Secretary—Mr. Scott.

Sec. of Presentations—J. A. Yorke, Esq.
Secretary of Commissions of Peace—W. S. Lushington.

Registrar in Lunacy—C. N. Wilde.
Master of the Rolls—Lord Romilly.
Chief Secretary—W. G. Brett.

Under Secretary—A. Cox.
Accountant-General—W. Russell.
Lords Justices of Appeal—Lord Cairns, Sir John Rolfe.

Secretaries—D. A. McNeil.
Vice-Chancellors—Sir J. Stuart, Sir W. Page Wood, Sir Richard Malins.

Secretaries—D. Stuart, G. Whitbread, E. Borton.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

Lord Chief Justice—Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, Bart.
Judges—Sir Robert Lush, C. Blackburn, J. Mellor, Wm. Shee.

Associate to Lord Chief Justice—Hon. H. E. Campbell.

COMMON PLEAS.

Lord Chief Justice—Sir W. Bovill.
Judges—Sir J. S. Willes, J. B. Byles, H. S. Keating, M. E. Smith.

Associate to Lord Chief Justice—T. W. Erle.

EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron—Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Barons—Sir S. Martin, G. W. Bramwell, W. F. Channell, Gillyer Pigott.

Associate to Lord Chief Baron—H. Pollock.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER,
LANCASTER-PLACE, STRAND.

Chancellor—Rt. Hon. Wilson-Patten.
Receiver-General—Gen. C. R. Fox.
Attorney-General—H. W. West.

Secretary—J. H. Gooch.

ADMIRALTY COURT,
GODLIMAN-STREET.

Judge—Rt. Hon. Sir R. J. Phillimore.
Queen's Advocate-General—Sir Travers Twiss, D.C.L.

Registrar—H. C. Rothery.

COURT OF ARCHES,
3, GODLIMAN-STREET.

Principal—Rt. Hon. Sir R. J. Phillimore.
Registrar—J. Shephard.

COURT OF PROBATE AND COURT
OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Judge Ordinary—Sir J. P. Wilde.
Registrars—A. F. Bayford, C. J. Middleton, E. F. Jenner, H. L. Strong.

Secretary—E. A. Wilde.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BELL-YARD, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

Vicar-General—F. H. Dyke.

FACULTY OFFICE,
10, GREAT KNIGHT-RIDER-STREET.

Master—Rt. Hon. Sir R. J. Phillimore.
Registrar—Hon. J. Manners Sutton.

BANKRUPTCY COURT,
BASINGHALL-STREET.

Commissioners—E. Holroyd, Serjeant E. Goulburn, T. E. Winslow.
Chief Registrar—J. F. Miller.



WILLIAM I., KING OF PRUSSIA.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.					HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.					
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise.					Moon's Age.	After Sunset.		London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.				
								O'Clock.						O'Clock.		Morn.		Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.		
			H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	0	1	2	3	5	7	9	10	11	12	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	F	Prince Arthur born, 1850	4 33	3 47	7 22	1 0	2 22						9					8 47	9 29	5 21	6 3	122
2	S	<i>Invention of the Cross</i>	4 31	3 11	7 24	2 16	2 53						10					10 10	10 50	6 45	7 26	123
3	S	3RD SUND. AFT. EASTER	4 29	3 18	7 25	3 29	3 20						11					11 25	11 55	8 6	8 41	124
4	M	Seringapatam taken by storm, 1759	4 28	3 24	7 26	4 44	3 46						12					—	0 25	9 11	9 41	125
5	Tu	Napoleon I. died, 1821	4 26	3 29	7 27	5 58	4 12						13					0 49	1 13	10 5	10 29	126
6	W	<i>St. John</i>	4 25	3 34	7 29	7 9	4 41						14					1 36	1 58	10 52	11 14	127
7	Th	R. Cumberland, dramatist, d., 1811	4 23	3 39	7 30	8 17	5 10						15					2 18	2 38	11 34	11 54	128
8	F	Joan of Arc died, 1429	4 21	3 42	7 32	9 22	5 43						16					2 57	3 14	—	0 13	129
9	S	Schiller died, 1805	4 20	3 46	7 33	10 18	6 23						17					3 32	3 50	0 30	0 48	130
10	S	4TH SUND. AFT. EASTER	4 18	3 48	7 35	11 11	7 6						18					4 9	4 27	1 6	1 25	131
11	M	Spencer Perceval assassinated, 1812	4 16	3 50	7 37	11 55	7 56						19					4 46	5 5	1 43	2 2	132
12	Tu	Lord Stratford beheaded, 1641	4 15	3 51	7 38	Morn.	8 50						20					5 22	5 41	2 21	2 38	133
13	W	Edmund Kean died,	4 13	3 52	7 40	0 33	9 47						21					6 3	6 25	2 57	3 19	134
14	Th	First Publication of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,	4 12	3 53	7 42	1 24	10 48						22					6 50	7 15	3 41	4 6	135
15	F		4 11	3 52	7 43	1 33	11 51						23					7 44	8 18	4 31	5 0	136
16	S	Battle of Albuera, 1811	4 10	3 51	7 45	1 58	Aftern.						24					8 55	9 30	5 34	6 11	137
17	S	ROGATION SUNDAY	4 8	3 50	7 46	2 21	2 3						25					10 5	10 38	6 46	7 21	138
18	M	Boswell died, 1785	4 7	3 46	7 47	2 45	3 10						26					11 10	11 40	7 54	8 26	139
19	Tu	Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1536	4 5	3 45	7 49	3 9	4 20						27					—	0 5	8 56	9 21	140
20	W	Columbus died, 1506	4 3	3 42	7 50	3 35	5 33						28					0 28	0 50	9 44	10 6	141
21	Th	<i>Ascension Day. Holy Th.</i>	4 2	3 38	7 52	4 4	6 47						29					1 11	1 32	10 27	10 48	142
22	F	Trinity Term begins	4 0	3 34	7 53	4 37	7 59						30					1 51	2 11	11 6	11 27	143
23	S	Sir J. Franklin's departure, 1845	3 59	3 29	7 55	5 20	9 9						1					2 31	2 52	11 47	—	144
24	S	S. A. ASCEN. Queen Victoria born, 1819,	3 58	3 23	7 57	6 10	10 10						2					3 13	3 34	0 8	0 29	145
25	M	Princess Helena born, 1846	3 57	3 17	7 58	7 11	11 4						3					3 54	4 17	0 50	1 10	146
26	Tu	<i>St. Augustine</i>	3 56	3 11	7 59	8 19	11 48						4					4 40	5 3	1 33	1 56	147
27	W	King of Hanover born, 1819	3 55	3 48	0 9	34	Morn.						5					5 27	5 53	2 19	2 43	148
28	Th	William Pitt born, 1759	3 55	2 57	8 10	49	0 25						6					6 20	6 50	3 9	3 36	149
29	F	Restoration of King Charles II., 1660	3 54	2 49	8 2	Aftern.	0 57						7					7 22	7 58	4 6	4 38	150
30	S	Oxford Trinity Term begins	3 53	2 41	8 2	1 20	1 26						8					8 36	9 13	5 14	5 52	151
31	S	WHIT SUNDAY	3 52	2 33	8 3	2 33	1 53						9					9 46	10 19	6 29	7 2	152



ISMAIL PACHA, G.C.B., VICEROY OF EGYPT.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

His Highness Ismail Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, a nephew of the late Viceroy, Said Pacha, was born at Cairo, in the Mohammedan year of the Hegira, 1248, which is the year 1830 of the Christian era. He is the second of the three sons of Ibrahim Pacha, the redoubtable conqueror of Syria in 1841, when Mahomet Ali, his father, then ruler of Egypt, renounced his vassalage to the Sultan, and threatened not only to make Egypt an independent State, but to deprive the Turkish empire of its most valuable Asiatic provinces. Ismail was sent to France with his brother to be educated in the school of the *Etat Major*, or Military Staff, till his return to Egypt in 1849. These young Princes maintained for some time an attitude of opposition to the Government of Abbas Pacha; and in 1853 Ismail was accused of being privy to the assassination of one of the Court favourites; but this accusation fell to the ground. In 1855 he again came to France on a confidential mission from his uncle, Said Pacha, to the Emperor Napoleon, and on his way home paid a visit to the Pope. He afterwards held important offices under the Government of Said Pacha, and was appointed Regent during the absence of the Viceroy in 1861. At the end of the same year he took the command of an army of 14,000 men for the subjugation of the rebellious tribes on the Soudan frontier, a task which he promptly accomplished. Ismail Pacha succeeded to the viceroyalty in January 1863. During his reign and that of his predecessor great reforms have been effected in the Egyptian Administration, and the development of agriculture and commerce has been extraordinary, which is partly due to the high price of cotton. The present Viceroy, having cultivated that plant to an immense extent on his own estates, is now reckoned one of the richest men in the world. The British Government is much indebted to the Viceroy for his readiness to grant accommodation for the conveyance of the Indian mails by the railway from Alexandria to Suez, and latterly for permission to send British troops to India by that route, and to bring them home in the same way; his visit, therefore, to England in July, 1867, was an event of great interest to the English nation.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1868.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1867.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE REVENUE of England, Scotland, and Ireland, arranged according to the several Departments from which it is derived, particularising the most important Items of each; showing also the mode of its Disbursement, and the net Balance standing to the Debit or Credit of the Country at the expiration of the last Financial Year.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1867.

CUSTOMS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Beer, Spruce	2,639 17 3	
Cards, playing	385 6 8	
Chicory	111,740 13 2	
Cocoa, Cocoa Husks, and Chocolate ..	21,111 8 7	
Coffee	397,190 5 7	
Corn, Meal and Flour	797,639 2 3	
Currants	275,530 17 10	
Figs	26,917 10 11	
Ginger, Preserved	699 12 7	
Mahogany	2,451 5 6	
Pepper	3,569 3 10	
Plate, Gold and Silver	3,477 11 6	
Plums, Dried or Preserved, French Plums and Prunelloes	2,238 0 4	
Prunes	2,755 10 6	
Raisins	108,785 11 4	
Sago	2,695 8 11	
Ships, Foreign and Colonial, on Registration as British Ships	436 10 10	
Spirit	4,173,027 0 7	
Succades and Confectionery, including all Fruits and Vegetables preserved in Sugar	2,794 18 4	
Sugar	5,647,786 12 4	
Tea	2,658,715 17 0	
Tobacco and Snuff	6,455,011 9 10	
Wine	1,391,192 0 10	
Wood { Firewood	9,470 14 8	
Lathwood	5,196 6 4	
Staves	3,478 0 4	
Deals, Battens, &c., sawn or split Timber, not sawn or split, or otherwise described	210,616 4 5	
Teak Wood	78,168 3 6	
All other Articles	2,071 16 9	
Duties collected on behalf of the Inland Revenue on the Delivery, for Home Consumption, of British Spirits deposited in the Customs' Warehouses ..	12,273 8 6	
Charges on Deliveries from the Bonded Warehouses, and Arrears of repeated Charges on Import Entries and Bills of Lading	21,615 1 1	
Duties collected at the Isle of Man ..	43,828 19 5	
Rents of Legal Quays, Warehouse &c. ..	40,356 8 11	
Proceeds of Goods sold for the Duties, &c. Fees received under Merchant Shipping Act, Part 2	20,320 0 10	
Moneys received from the Board of Trade in reimbursement of charges incurred under the Merchant Shipping Act ..	7,389 16 6	
Proceeds of Sale of Premises, Old Stores, &c.	604 13 5	
Moneys received from the Merchants in respect of the special attendance of Officers given on their application ..	13,023 0 8	
"	9,166 8 0	
"	12,734 6 3	
Total Revenue of Customs	22,299,066 7 11	
POST OFFICE.		
Postage Collected by Country Postmasters ..	100,516 18 1	
" Collected in the Metropolis ..	92,965 12 2½	
" Charged against Public Departments ..	218,764 8 4	
Postage Collected by Postmasters Abroad ..	156,476 2 11½	
Amount of Postage-stamps issued to Postmasters, Receivers, &c. ..	3,058,216 18 7	
Amount received from Inland Revenue on account of Postage-stamps sold by that Department	773,613 1 4¾	
Commission on Money Orders	168,029 9 10	
Miscellaneous Receipts	19,955 10 0	
Balances, Bills outstanding, &c., on March 31, 1865, &c.	1,307,078 1 10½	
Total Income, including Balances Net Receipts of Post Office in the United within the Year, including balances, after deducting Returned Letters, &c. ..	4,11,573 13 2	
WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND.		
Collected by Receivers of Land Revenues ..	353,425 16 11	
Rent and Casual Revenues not included in the Receivers' Account	9,760 0 8	
Sale of Old Materials, for Record Office, &c.	9,822 17 2	
Sale of Bark, Timber, Offal Wood, &c. ..	54,514 1 8	
Balances, &c., outstanding, March 31, 1866	45,595 15 6	
Total Woods and Forests	432,522 16 5	
Carried forward	27,197,422 8 3½	

Brought forward

£ s. d. 27,197,422 8 3½

INLAND REVENUE—STAMPS.

Deeds and other Instruments not included under any of the following heads	1,619,312 16 1¾
Probates of Wills and Letters of Administration	1,623,273 4 4
Bills of Exchange	730,069 13 6
Bankers' Notes	1,815 4 2
Composition for the Duties on the Bills and Notes of the Banks of England and Ireland, and of County Bankers ..	127,846 13 9
Receipts, Drafts, and other Id. Stamps ..	547,582 19 10
Marine Insurances	482,167 1 8
Licenses and Certificates	133,297 10 0
Newspapers and Supplements	115,495 1 3
Medicine	59,600 10 11½
Legacies and Successions	2,568,043 14 4½
Fire Insurances	952,337 10 9
Gold and Silver Plate	64,959 9 5
Cards	9,160 11 0
Probate Court Fee Stamps	142,879 2 9
Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Fee Stamps	2,467 10 0
Admiralty Court Fee Stamps	11,065 12 0
Patents for Inventions	114,815 0 0
Land Registry Fee Stamps	1,689 15 0
Law Fund	9,017 19 5
Chancery Fund	6,491 8 3½
Judgments Registry Fund	3,451 5 6
Civil Bill Fund	12,904 2 5
Registration of Deeds Fee Stamps	11,452 10 7
Penalties in Law Proceedings, and Costs recovered	10,073 15 4
Miscellaneous	1,507 13 5
Total Stamps	9,365,665 1 4

INLAND REVENUE—EXCISE.

Chicory	23,358 14 0¾
Hackney Carriages	105,931 19 0
Licenses (including licenses to kill and sell game)	2,304,318 2 8½
Malt	6,816,385 17 2¾
Racehorses	3,889 13 0
Railways	471,631 13 1½
Stage Carriages	72,247 19 9
Spirits	10,656,848 19 6½
Sugar	38,304 2 11½
Law Costs recovered	163 9 2½
Fines and Forfeitures	4,433 14 2¾
Sums received from Contributors to late Scotch Excise Incorporation Fund, per Act 5 and 6 Will. 4, c. 72	571 14 6½
Miscellaneous	11,237 1 1½
Total Excise	20,708,322 19 11½

INLAND REVENUE—TAXES.

Land Tax on Lands and Tenements ..	1,111,749 17 0
Duties on Offices and Pensions	19 16 0
ASSESSED TAXES:	
Schedule B. Inhabited Houses	1,027,237 17 10½
" C. Servants	223,485 15 2
" D. Carriages	385,233 10 7
" E. Horses for Riding	264,327 12 11
" F. Other Horses and Mules	150,730 17 7
" G. Dogs	231,629 13 8
" H. Horsedealers	14,534 8 6
" I. Hair Powder	985 8 11
" K. Armorial Bearings	64,938 14 4
Additional 10 per Cent, per Act 3 Vict., c. 17	1,453 8 10
Penalties in Law Proceedings, and Costs recovered	1,962 2 4
Miscellaneous	511 10 10½
Property and Income Tax	5,280,863 12 6¾
Total Taxes	8,759,821 7 1½

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

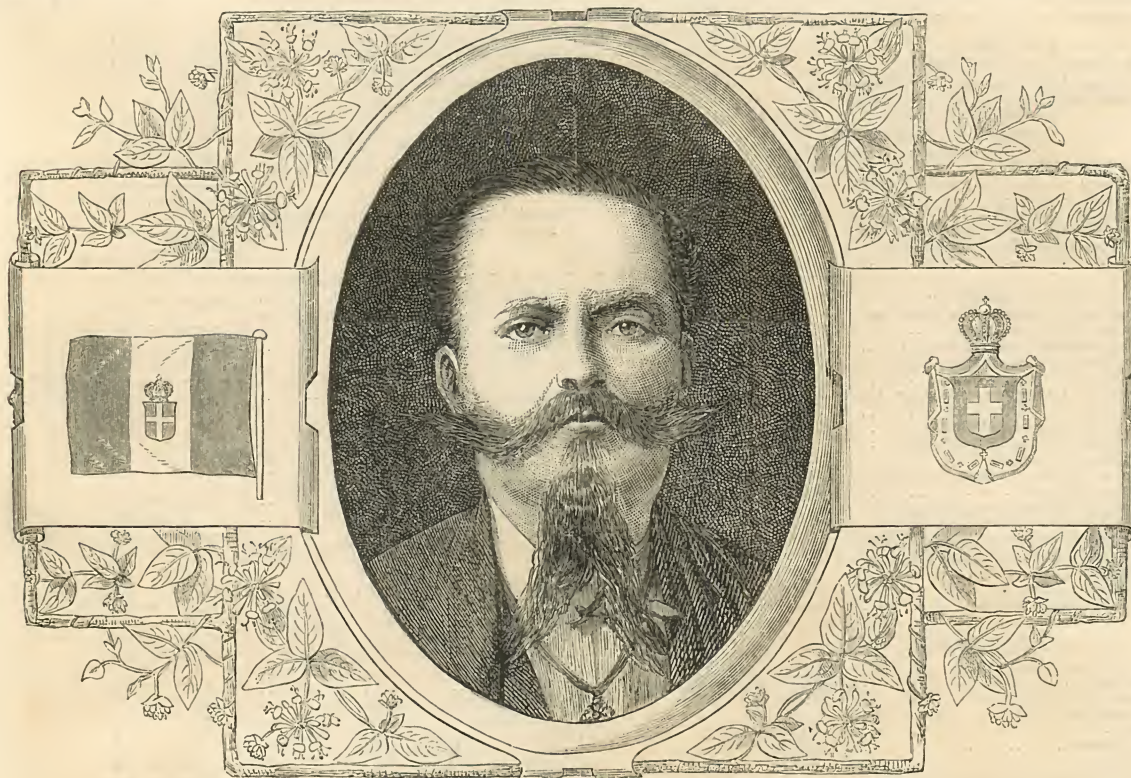
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue	1,534 13 2
Bank of England (profits of issue) ..	132,498 10 11
Fees of Public Offices	205,762 11 2
Trustees of the King of the Belgians ..	859 9 9
Old Stores and Extra Receipts, Naval and Military Departments	786,848 0 5
Extra Receipts, Civil Departments ..	144,666 10 4
Income of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Gazettes	26,988 13 1
Contribution from Revenues of India ..	847,836 9 1
Contribution towards Mail Service ..	20,189 7 7
Unclaimed Wages, &c., of Deceased Merchant Seamen, &c.	9,411 9 6
Savings on Grants of Parliament, &c. ..	33,827 2 10
Conscience Money	5,087 10 0
Civil Contingencies	83 16 8
Treasury Chest	5,509 11 9
Greek Loan	7,937 1 3
Casual Receipts	14,105 8 1
China Indemnity	250,184 0 0
Total Miscellaneous	3,075,567 15 9
Grand Total	72,712,412 19 10½

The total Income for the Year ending March 31, 1867, after certain specific deductions, and exclusive of the sums applied to the reduction of the National Debt, is £69,531,915 11s. 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1868.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1868.



VICTOR EMMANUEL, KING OF ITALY.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.								HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.						
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise.				Moon's Age.	After Sunset.				London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.							
								O'Clock.					O'Clock.				Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.		Aftern.					
			H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	M	<i>Nicomede</i>	3 52	2 24	8 4	3 44	2 18							10								10 54	11 27	7 35	8 10	153
2	Tu	Gordon Riots, 1780	3 51	2 15	8 5	4 55	2 42							11								11 56	—	8 43	9 12	154
3	W	Prince George Frederick born, 1855	3 50	2 58	6 6	4 3	9							12								0 24	0 50	9 40	10 6	155
4	Th	Countess of Blessington died, 1849	3 49	1 55	8 7	7 9	3 41							13								1 13	1 35	10 29	10 51	156
5	F	<i>Boniface</i>	3 49	1 45	8 8	8 9	4 16							14								1 58	2 18	11 14	11 34	157
6	S	J. Bentham died, 1832	3 48	1 34	8 8	9 5	4 58							15								2 38	2 57	11 54	—	158
7	S	TRINITY SUNDAY	3 47	1 23	8 9	9 51	5 46							16								3 15	3 35	0 13	0 31	159
8	M	Seven Bishops sent to the Tower, 1688,	3 47	1 12	8 10	10 32	6 38							17								3 51	4 8	0 51	1 7	160
9	Tu	Crystal Palace opened, 1854	3 46	1 18	11 11	6	7 34							18								4 25	4 43	1 24	1 41	161
10	W	Oxford fired at the Queen, 1840	3 46	0 49	8 12	11 36	8 34							19								5 0	5 20	1 59	2 16	162
11	Th	<i>Corpus Christi</i>	3 46	0 37	8 13	Morn.	9 36							20								5 39	5 58	2 36	2 55	163
12	F	Trinity Term ends	3 46	0 25	8 13	0	10 41							21								6 20	6 43	3 14	3 36	164
13	S	Corsica taken, 1767	3 45	0 12	8 14	0 26	11 45							22								7 5	7 33	3 59	4 21	165
14	S	1ST SUN. AFTER TRINITY	3 45	Aftern.	8 14	0 50	Aftern.							23								8 0	8 33	4 49	5 16	166
15	M	T. Campbell (poet) died, 1844	3 45	0 13	8 15	1 10	2 0							24								9 8	9 42	5 49	6 24	167
16	Tu	Duke of Marlborough died, 1722	3 45	0 26	8 15	1 36	3 9							25								10 13	10 44	6 58	7 29	168
17	W	Battle of Bunkers' Hill, 1775	3 45	0 39	8 16	2 2	4 23							26								11 14	11 44	8 0	8 30	169
18	Th	Battle of Waterloo	3 45	0 52	8 17	2 32	5 36							27								—	0 12	9 0	9 28	170
19	F	Magna Charta signed, 1215	3 45	1 58	17	3 11	6 48							28								0 35	1 0	9 51	10 16	171
20	S	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837	3 45	1 18	8 17	3 58	7 55							29								1 25	1 50	10 41	11 6	172
21	S	2ND SUND. AFT. TRINITY	3 45	1 31	8 17	4 55	8 54							1								2 11	2 35	11 27	11 51	173
22	M	World's Peace Convention, 1843	3 46	1 44	8 18	6 2	9 45							2								2 57	3 21	—	0 13	174
23	Tu	Midsummer Eve	3 46	1 57	8 18	7 15	10 26							3								3 44	4 7	0 37	1 0	175
24	W	<i>St. John Baptist</i> Midsummer Day.	3 46	2 10	8 18	8 34	11 0							4								4 31	4 55	1 23	1 47	176
25	Th	Battle of Bannockburn	3 47	2 23	8 18	9 52	11 31							5								5 21	5 48	2 11	2 37	177
26	F	Cambridge Easter Term ends	3 47	2 35	8 18	11 7	11 59							6								6 14	6 41	3 4	3 30	178
27	S	Dodd executed, 1777	3 47	2 48	8 18	Aftern.	Morn.							7								7 8	7 38	3 57	4 24	179
28	S	3D S. A. TRIN. Queen Victoria crowned, 1838	3 48	3 08	18	1 35	0 24							8								8 9	8 42	4 54	5 25	180
29	M	<i>St. Peter</i>	3 49	3 12	8 17	2 45	0 49							9								9 16	9 49	5 58	6 32	181
30	Tu	Argyll beheaded, 1685	3 49	3 24	8 17	3 54	1 16							10								10 21	10 53	7 5	7 37	182



"LA PRIERE." BY G. POPE.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,"

THE NEW REFORM ACT.

The Act of 1867 further to amend the laws relating to the representation of the people in England and Wales, cap. 102.

1. This Act shall be cited for all purposes as "The Representation of the People Act, 1867."

2. This Act shall not apply to Scotland or Ireland, nor in anywise affect the election of members to serve in Parliament for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

PART I.—FRANCHISES.

3. Every man shall, in and after the year 1868, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a borough, who is qualified as follows (that is to say): 1. Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and 2. Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the whole of the preceding twelve calendar months, been an inhabitant occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling-house within the borough; and 3. Has, during the time of such occupation, been rated as an ordinary occupier in respect of the premises so occupied by him within the borough to all rates (if any) made for the relief of the poor in respect of such premises; and 4. Has, on or before July 20 in the same year, bona fide paid an equal amount in the pound to that payable by other ordinary occupiers in respect of all poor rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th of January: Provided that no man shall under this section be entitled to be registered as a voter by reason of his being a joint occupier of any dwelling-house.

4. Every man shall, in and after the year 1868, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a borough who is qualified as follows (that is to say): 1. Is of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity; and 2. As a lodger has occupied in the same borough separately and as sole tenant for the twelve months preceding the last day of July in any year the same lodgings, such lodgings being part of one and the same dwelling-house, and of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10 or upwards; and 3. Has resided in such lodgings during the twelve months immediately preceding the last day of July, and has claimed to be registered as a voter at the next ensuing registration of voters.

5. Every man shall, in and after the year 1868, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a county, who is qualified as follows (that is to say): 1. Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, and is seised at law or in equity of any lands or tenements of freehold, copyhold, or any other tenure whatever, for his own life, or for the life of another, or for any lives whatsoever, or for any larger estate of the clear yearly value of not less than £5 over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same, or who is entitled, either as lessee or assignee, to any lands or tenements of freehold or of any other tenure whatever, for the unexpired residue, whatever it may be, of any term originally created for a period of not less than sixty years (whether determinable on a life or lives or not), of the clear yearly value of not less than £5 over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same: provided that no person shall be registered as a voter under this section unless he has complied with the provisions of the twenty-sixth section of the Act of the second year of the reign of his Majesty William IV., cap. 45.

6. Every man shall, in and after the year 1868, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a county, who is qualified as follows (that is to say): 1. Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and 2. Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the twelve months immediately preceding been, the occupier, as owner or tenant, of lands or tenements within the county of the rateable value of twelve pounds or upwards; and 3. Has during the time of such occupation been rated in respect to the premises so occupied by him to all rates (if any) made for the relief of the poor in respect of the said premises; and 4. Has on or before July 20 in the same year paid all poor rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th of January.

7. Where the owner is rated at the time of the passing of this Act to the poor rate in respect of a dwelling-house or other tenement situate in a parish wholly or partly in a borough, instead of the occupier, his liability to be rated in any future poor rate shall cease, and the following enactments shall take effect with respect to rating in all boroughs:—1. After the passing of this Act no owner of any dwelling-house or other tenement situate in a parish either wholly or partly within a borough shall be rated to the poor rate instead of the occupier, except as hereinafter mentioned. 2. The full rateable value of every dwelling-house or other separate tenement, and the full rate in the pound payable by the occupier, and the name of the occupier, shall be entered in the rate-book. Where the dwelling-house or tenement shall be wholly let out in apartments or lodgings not separately rated, the owner of such dwelling-house or tenement shall be rated in respect thereof to the poor rate. Provided as follows:—1. That nothing in this Act contained shall affect any composition existing at the time of the passing of this Act, so nevertheless that no such composition shall remain in force beyond Sept. 29 next. 2. That nothing herein contained shall affect any rate made previously to the passing of this Act, and the powers conferred by any subsisting Act for the purpose of collecting and recovering a poor rate shall remain and continue in force for the collection and recovery of any such rate or composition. 3. That where the occupier under a tenancy subsisting at the time of the passing of this Act of any dwelling-house or other tenement which has been let to him free from rates is rated and has paid rates in pursuance of this Act, he may deduct from any rent due or accruing due from him in respect of the said dwelling-house or other tenement any amount paid by him on account of the rates to which he may be rendered liable by this Act.

8. Where any occupier of a dwelling-house or other tenement (for which the owner at the time of the passing of this Act is rated or is liable to be rated) would be entitled to be registered as an occupier in pursuance of this Act at the first registration of Parliamentary voters to be made after the year 1867 if he had been rated to the poor rate for the whole of the required period, such occupier shall, notwithstanding he may not have been rated prior to Sept. 29, 1867, as an ordinary occupier, be entitled to be registered, subject to the following conditions:—1. That he has been duly rated as an ordinary occupier to all poor rates in respect of the premises after the liability of the owner to be rated to the poor rate has ceased, under the provisions of this Act. 2. That he has on or before July 20, 1868, paid all poor rates which have become payable by him as an ordinary occupier in respect of the premises up to the preceding 5th of January.

9. At a contested election for any county or borough represented by three members no person shall vote for more than two candidates.

10. At a contested election for the city of London no person shall vote for more than three candidates.

11. No elector who within six months before or during any election for any county or borough shall have been retained, hired, or employed for all or any of the purposes of the election for reward by or on behalf of any candidate at such election as agent, canvasser, clerk, messenger, or in other like employment, shall be entitled to vote at such election, and if he shall so vote he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

12. Whereas, upon representations made to her Majesty in joint addresses of both Houses of Parliament to the effect that the Select Committees of the House of Commons appointed to try the petitions complaining of undue elections and returns for the boroughs of Totnes, Reigate, Great Yarmouth, and Lancaster had reason to believe that corrupt practices had extensively prevailed at the last elections for the said boroughs, commissioners were appointed for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of such corrupt practices, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament passed in the sixteenth year of the reign of her present Majesty, cap. 57, intitled "An Act to provide for the more effectual inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at elections for members to serve in Parliament." And, whereas, the commissioners so appointed reported to her Majesty as follow:—1. As respects the said borough of Totnes, that at every election for the said borough since and including the election in the year 1857 corrupt practices had extensively prevailed. 2. As respects the said borough of Reigate, that bribery and treating had prevailed at the election in the year 1859, and had extensively prevailed at the two elections in the year 1858, and at the elections in the years 1863 and 1865. 3. As respects the said borough of Great Yarmouth, that corrupt and illegal practices had extensively prevailed at the elections in the years 1859 and 1865. 4. As respects the said borough of Lancaster, that corrupt practices had extensively prevailed at the election in the year 1865, and, with rare exceptions, had for a long time prevailed at contested elections for members to serve in Parliament for that borough. Be it enacted, that from and after the end of this present Parliament the boroughs of Totnes, Reigate, Great Yarmouth, and Lancaster shall respectively cease to return any member or members to serve in Parliament.

13. Whereas the commissioners appointed under a commission of her Majesty, dated June 16, 1866, for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices in the borough of Totnes, have by their report, dated Jan. 29, 1867, reported to her Majesty that the persons named in schedules (I) and (K) to the said report annexed had been guilty of giving or receiving bribes. Be it enacted, that none of the persons so named in the said schedules shall have the right of voting for the southern division of the county of Devon in respect of a qualification situated within the said borough of Totnes.

14. Whereas the commissioners appointed under a commission of her Majesty, dated June 6, 1866, for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices in the borough of Great Yarmouth, have by their report, dated Dec. 20, 1866, reported to her Majesty that the persons named in schedules (A) and (B) to the said report annexed had been guilty of giving or receiving bribes: be it enacted, that none of the persons so named in the said schedules shall have the right of voting for the north-eastern division of the county of Norfolk, or the eastern division of the county of Suffolk, in respect of a qualification situated within the borough of Great Yarmouth.

15. Whereas the commissioners appointed under a commission of her Majesty, dated June 16, 1866, for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices in the borough of Lancaster, have by their report reported to her Majesty that certain persons had been guilty of giving or receiving bribes: be it enacted, that none of the said persons appearing by the schedules marked (A) and (B) to the said report annexed to have been bribed, or as bribing and treating, shall have the right of voting for the northern division of the county of Lancaster in respect of a qualification situated within the said borough of Lancaster.

16. Whereas the commissioners appointed under a commission of her Majesty, dated June 16, 1866, for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices in the borough of Reigate, by their report, dated Feb. 2, 1867, reported to her Majesty that the persons named in schedules (A), (B), and (C) had been guilty of giving or receiving bribes: be it enacted, that none of the said persons so named in the said schedules, and appearing thereby to have been so guilty in the election which took place in the year 1865, shall have the right of voting for the division of Mid Surrey in respect of a qualification situated within the borough of Reigate.

PART II.—DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS.

17. From and after the end of this present Parliament, no borough which had a less population than 10,000 at the Census of 1861 shall return more than one member to serve in Parliament, such boroughs being enumerated in schedule (A) to this Act annexed.

18. From and after the end of this present Parliament, the city of Manchester, and the boroughs of Liverpool, Birmingham, and Leeds, shall each respectively return three members to serve in Parliament.

19. Each of the places named in schedule (B) to this Act annexed shall be a borough, and, until otherwise directed by Parliament, each such borough shall comprise such places as are specified and described in connection with the name of each such borough in the said schedule (B); and in all future Parliaments the borough of Chelsea, named in the said schedule, shall return two members, and each of the other boroughs named in the said schedule shall return one member to serve in Parliament.

20. Registers of voters shall be formed in and after the year 1868, notwithstanding the continuance of this present Parliament, for or in respect of the boroughs constituted by this Act, in like manner as if before the passing of this Act they respectively had been boroughs returning members to serve in Parliament.

21. From and after the end of the present Parliament, the boroughs of Merthyr Tydfil and Salford shall each return two members instead of one to serve in future Parliaments: and the borough of the Tower Hamlets shall be divided into two divisions, and each division shall in all future Parliaments be a separate borough, returning two members to serve in Parliament. The said divisions shall be known by the name of the borough of Hackney and the borough of the Tower Hamlets, and, until otherwise directed by Parliament, shall comprise the places mentioned in connection with each such borough in schedule (C) hereto annexed.

22. Registers of voters shall be formed in and after the year 1868, notwithstanding the continuance of this present Parliament, in respect of the said boroughs of Hackney and of the Tower Hamlets constituted under this Act, in like manner as if such divisions had previously to the passing of this Act been separate boroughs returning members to serve in Parliament.

23. From and after the end of the present Parliament, each county named

in the first column of schedule (D) to this Act annexed shall be divided into the divisions named in the second column of the said schedule, and, until otherwise directed by Parliament, each of such divisions shall consist of the hundreds, lathes, wapentakes, and places mentioned in the third column of the said schedule. In all future Parliaments there shall be two members to serve for each of the divisions specified in the said second column, and such members shall be chosen in the same manner, and by the same description of voters, and in respect of the same rights of voting, as if each such division were a separate county. All enactments relating to divisions of counties returning members to serve in Parliament shall be deemed to apply to the divisions constituted as aforesaid. Registers of voters shall be formed in and after the year 1868, notwithstanding the continuance of this present Parliament for or in respect of the divisions of counties constituted by this Act, in like manner as if before the passing of this Act they had respectively been counties returning members to serve in Parliament.

24. In all future Parliaments the University of London shall return one member to serve in Parliament.

25. Every man whose name is for the time being on the register of graduates constituting the convocation of the University of London shall, if of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, be entitled to vote in the election of a member to serve in any future Parliament for the said University.

PART III.—SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISION.

INCIDENTS OF FRANCHISE.

26. Different premises occupied in immediate succession by any person as owner or tenant during the twelve calendar months next previous to the last day of July in any year shall, unless and except as herein is otherwise provided, have the same effect in qualifying such person to vote for a county or borough as a continued occupation of the same premises in the manner herein provided.

27. In a county where premises are in the joint occupation of several persons as owners or tenants, and the aggregate rateable value of such premises is such as would, if divided amongst the several occupiers, so far as the value is concerned, confer on each of them a vote, then each of such joint occupiers shall, if otherwise qualified, and subject to the conditions of this Act, be entitled to be registered as a voter, and when registered to vote at an election for the county: provided always that not more than two persons, being such joint occupiers, shall be entitled to be registered in respect of such premises, unless they shall have derived the same by descent, succession, marriage, marriage settlement, or devise, or unless they shall be bona fide engaged as partners carrying on trade or business thereon.

28. Where any poor rate due on Jan. 5 in any year from an occupier in respect of premises capable of conferring the franchise for a borough remains unpaid on June 1 following, the overseers whose duty it may be to collect such rate shall, on or before the 20th of the same month of June, unless such rate has previously been paid, or has been duly demanded by a demand note, to be served in like manner as the notice in this section referred to, give or cause to be given a notice in the form set forth in schedule (E) to this Act to every such occupier. The notice shall be deemed to be duly given if delivered to the occupier or left at his last or usual place of abode, or with some person on the premises in respect of which the rate is payable. Any overseer who shall wilfully withhold such notice, with intent to keep such occupier off the list or register of voters for the said borough, shall be deemed guilty of a breach of duty in the execution of the Registration Acts.

29. The overseers of every parish wholly or partly within a borough shall, on or before July 22 in every year, make out a list containing the name and place of abode of every person who shall not have paid, on or before the 20th of the same month, all poor rates which shall have become payable from him in respect of any premises within the said parish before Jan. 5 then last past, and the overseer shall keep the said list, to be perused by any person, without payment of any fee, at any time between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon of any day except Sunday during the first fourteen days after the said 22nd day of July; any overseer wilfully neglecting or refusing to make out such list, or to allow the same to be perused as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a breach of duty in the execution of the Registration Acts.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

30. The following regulations shall in and after the year 1868 be observed with respect to the registration of voters:—1. The overseers of every parish or township shall make out or cause to be made out a list of all persons on whom a right to vote for a county in respect of the occupation of premises is conferred by this Act, in the same manner, and subject to the same regulations, as nearly as circumstances admit, in and subject to which the overseers of parishes and townships in boroughs are required by the Registration Acts to make out or cause to be made out a list of all persons entitled to vote for a member or members for a borough in respect of the occupation of premises of a clear yearly value of not less than £10. 2. The claim of every person desirous of being registered as a voter for a member or members to serve for any borough in respect of the occupation of lodgings shall be in the form numbered 1. in schedule (G), or to the like effect, and shall have annexed thereto a declaration in the form and be certified in the manner in the said schedule mentioned, or as near thereto as circumstances admit; and every such claim shall after the last day of July and on or before Aug. 25 in any year be delivered to the overseers of the parish in which such lodgings shall be situate, and the particulars of such claim shall be duly published by such overseers on or before Sept. 1 next ensuing in a separate list, according to the form numbered 2. in the said schedule (G): so much of sec. 18 of the Act of the Session of the sixth year of the reign of her present Majesty, cap. 18, as relates to the manner of publishing lists of claimants, and to the delivery of copies thereof to persons requiring the same, shall apply to every such claim and list; and all the provisions of the 35th and 39th secs. of the same Act with respect to the proof of the claims of persons omitted from the list of voters, and to objections thereto, and to the hearing thereof, shall, so far as the same are applicable, apply to claims and objections, and to the hearing thereof, under this section.

31. The word "expenses" contained in the secs. 54 and 55 of the said Registration Act of the Session of the sixth year of the reign of her present Majesty, cap. 18, shall be deemed to and shall include and apply to all proper and reasonable fees and charges of any clerk of the peace of any county, or of any town clerk of any city or borough, to be hereafter made or charged by him in any year for his trouble, care, and attention in the performance of the services and duties imposed upon him by the same Act or by this Act, in addition to any money actually paid or disbursed by him for or in respect of any such services or duties as aforesaid.

22. Whereas several of the hundreds mentioned in the third column of the said schedule (D), and therein assigned to Mid Lincolnshire, are situate in the parts of Lindsey, and others are situate in the parts of Kesteven, and the liberty of Lincoln consisting of the city and the county of the city of Lincoln is situate partly in the parts of Lindsey and partly in the parts of Kesteven, and there are separate clerks of the peace for the said parts of Lindsey and Kesteven: in forming the register for the said division of Mid Lincolnshire the clerk of the peace of the parts of Lindsey shall do and perform all such duties as are by law required to be done by clerks of the peace in regard to such of the hundreds assigned to Mid Lincolnshire as aforesaid as are situate within the said parts of Lindsey, and in regard to so much of the liberty of Lincoln aforesaid as is situate within the said parts of Lindsey; and the clerk of the peace of the parts of Kesteven shall do and perform all such duties as are by law required to be done by clerks of the peace in regard to such of the said hundreds assigned to Mid Lincolnshire as aforesaid as are situate within the said parts of Kesteven, and in regard to so much of the liberty of Lincoln aforesaid as is situate within the said parts of Kesteven.

PLACES FOR ELECTION, AND POLLING PLACES.

33. The court for the election of members for each of the divisions mentioned in the second column of the said schedule (D) shall be held at the places named for that purpose in the fourth column of the same schedule.

34. In every county the justices of the peace having jurisdiction therein or in the larger part thereof, assembled at some court of general or quarter sessions, or at some adjournment thereof, held after the passing of this Act, may, if they think convenience requires it, divide such county into polling districts, and assign to each district a polling place, in such manner as to enable each voter, so far as practicable, to have a polling place within a convenient distance of his residence; and the justices shall advertise, in such manner as they think fit, a description of the polling districts so constituted by them, and the name of the polling place assigned to each district, and shall name the polling places at which the revising barristers are to hold their courts, and no revising barrister shall be obliged to hold his courts at any polling places not so named: provided that the justices of the peace for the Isle of Ely, assembled as aforesaid, shall carry into effect the provisions of this section, so far as regards the said Isle of Ely; but nothing herein contained shall affect the powers conferred by any other Act of Parliament of altering polling place or polling districts, or of creating additional polling places or districts:—The local authority of every borough shall if they think convenience requires it, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, divide such borough into polling districts, and the returning officer shall in the case of a contested election provide at least one booth or room for taking the poll in each polling district; and in cases where a Parliamentary borough is constituted of two or more towns the distance between two of which shall exceed two miles, there shall be provided a booth or room for taking the poll in each of such towns. Where any parish in a borough is divided into or forms part of more than one polling district, the overseers shall, so far as practicable, make out the lists of voters in such manner as to divide the names in conformity with each polling district. The town clerk, as defined by the Act of the sixth Vic., cap. 18, shall cause the list of voters for each borough to be copied, printed, arranged, and signed, and delivered in the manner directed by the said Act, so as to correspond with the division of the borough into polling districts. A description of the polling districts made or altered in pursuance of this Act shall be advertised by the local authority in such manner as they think fit, and notice of the situation, division, and allotment of the polling-booth or place for each district shall be given in manner now required by law. The local authority shall mean in every municipal borough, and in every borough any part of which forms a municipal borough, the town council of such borough, and in other boroughs the justices of the peace acting for such borough, or if there be no such justices then the justices acting for the division of the county in which such borough or the greater part thereof is situate; and in cases where a Parliamentary borough is constituted by the combination of two or more municipal boroughs, then the local authority shall mean the town council of that municipal borough in which the nomination takes place. The local authority may from time to time alter any districts made by them under this Act.

35. When by virtue of the powers conferred by any other Act of Parliament polling places or polling districts are altered, or additional polling places or districts are created, it shall not be necessary that any declaration, direction, or order made as therein provided be published in the *London Gazette*, but the same shall be advertised by the justices in such manner as they shall think fit, and when so advertised shall have the same force and effect as if the same had been published in the *London Gazette*.

36. It shall not be lawful for any candidate, or anyone on his behalf, at any election for any borough, except the several boroughs of East Retford, Shoreham, Cricklade, Much Wenlock, and Aylesbury, to pay any money on account of the conveyance of any voter to the poll, either to the voter himself or to any other person; and if any such candidate, or any person on his behalf, shall pay any money on account of the conveyance of any voter to the poll, such payment shall be deemed to be an illegal payment within the meaning of "The Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854."

37. At every contested election for any county or borough, unless some building or place belonging to the county or borough is provided for that purpose, the returning officer shall, whenever it is practicable so to do, instead of erecting a booth, hire a building or room for the purpose of taking the poll. Where in any place there is any room the expenses of maintaining which is payable out of any rates levied in such place, such room may, with the consent of the person or corporation having the control over the same, be used for the purpose of taking the poll at such place.

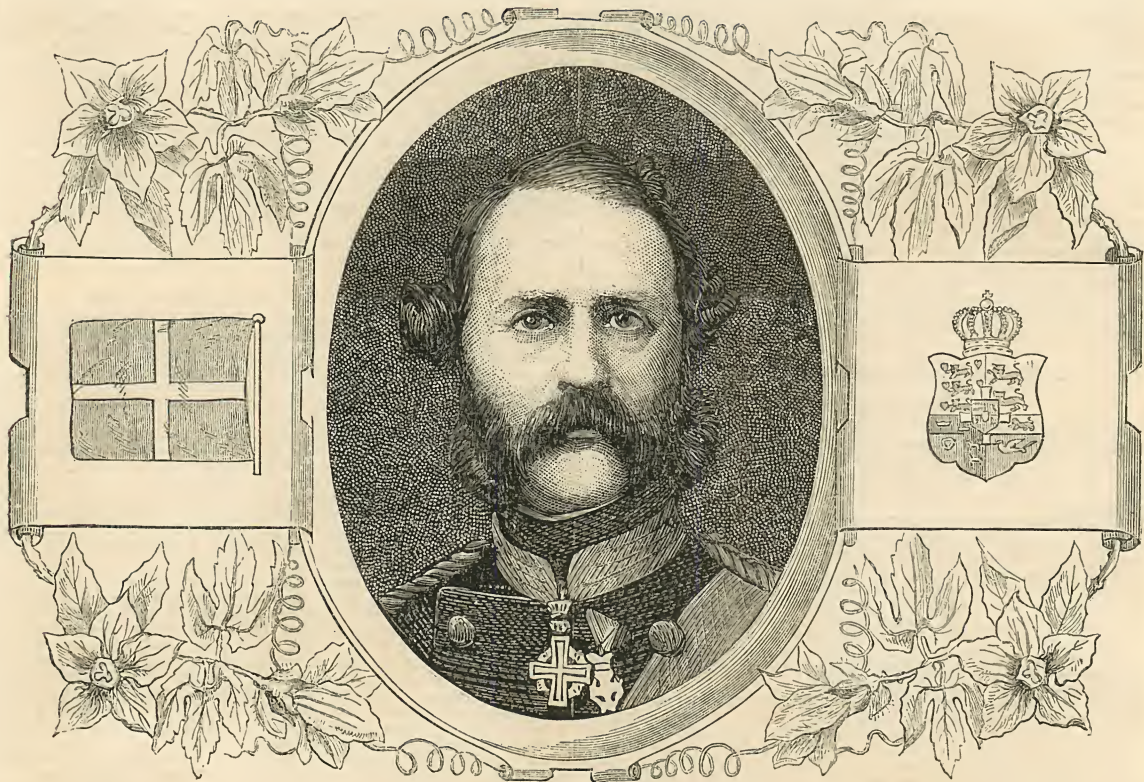
38. The 47th and 48th secs. of the Act of the sixth year of the reign of her present Majesty, cap. 18, relating to the transmission and delivery of the book or books containing the list of voters to the sheriff and returning officer, shall be construed as if the word "December" were substituted in those sections for the word "November," and the said book or books shall be the register of persons entitled to vote for the county or borough to which such register relates at any election which takes place during the year commencing on Jan. 1 next after such register is made, and the register of electors in force at the time of the passing of this Act shall be the register in force until Jan. 1, 1868.

39. The oath to be taken by a poll clerk shall hereafter be in the following form:—"I, A.B., do hereby swear that I will truly and indifferently take the poll at the election of members to serve in Parliament for the (borough or county) of

"So help me God."

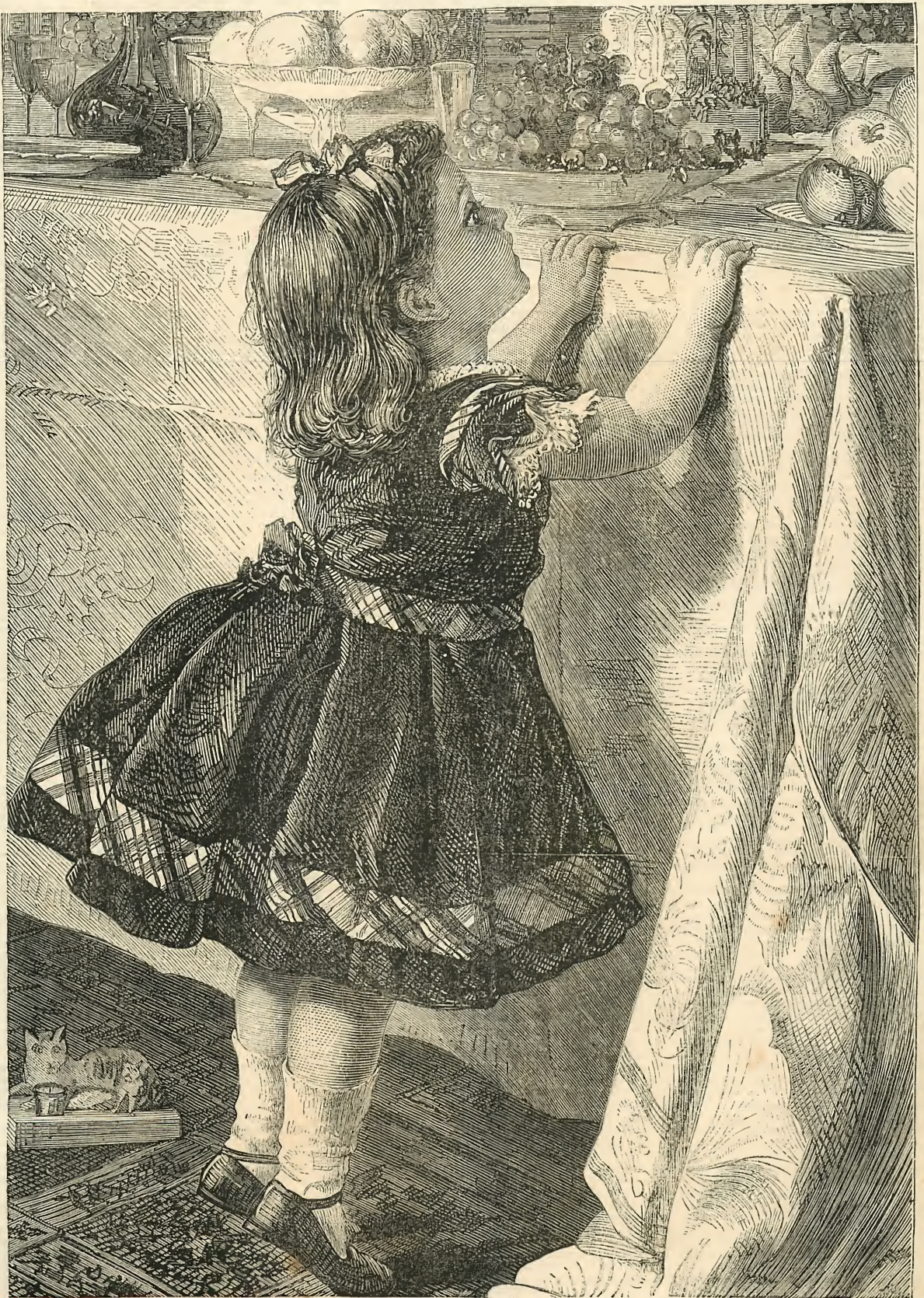
Every person for the time being by law permitted to make a solemn affirmation or declaration instead of taking an oath may, instead of taking the

(Continued on page 32.)



CHRISTIAN IX., KING OF DENMARK.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.				HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Morn.		Before Sunrise.	Moon's Age.	After Sunset.		London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.			
			H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		O'Clock. 0 1 2 3 4		O'Clock. 8 9 10 11 12		Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	
1	W	Princess Alice married, 1852	3 50	3 35	8 17	5 0	1 46			11			11 26	11 58	8 9	8 42	183
2	Th	Battle of the Boyne, 1690	3 50	3 47	8 17	6 1	2 19			12			—	0 25	9 14	9 41	184
3	F	Dog Days begin	3 51	3 58	8 16	6 58	2 58			13			0 51	1 15	10 7	10 31	185
4	S	American Independence dec., 1776	3 52	4 8	8 15	7 50	3 43			14			1 39	2 0	10 55	11 16	186
5	S	4TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	3 53	4 19	8 14	8 32	4 32			15			2 21	2 40	11 37	11 56	187
6	M	Battle of Wagram, 1809	3 54	4 29	8 14	9 9	5 27			16			2 58	3 15	—	0 14	188
7	Tu	John Huss burnt, 1415	3 55	4 38	8 13	9 40	6 26			17			3 35	3 53	0 31	0 51	189
8	W	Length of day 16h. 17m.	3 56	4 47	8 13	10 6	7 27			18			4 10	4 25	1 9	1 26	190
9	Th	Tea first discovered in Assam, 1823	3 57	4 56	8 12	10 32	8 30			19			4 42	4 58	1 41	1 58	191
10	F	London Bridge burnt, 1212	3 58	5 8	12 10	10 54	9 33			20			5 15	5 35	2 14	2 31	192
11	S	Oxford Trinity Term ends	3 59	5 13	11 11	11 15	10 37			21			5 53	6 14	2 51	3 9	193
12	S	5TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	4 0	5 20	8 11	11 39	11 44			22			6 35	6 56	3 30	3 51	194
13	M	Sheridan died, 1816	4 1	5 28	8 10	Morn.	Aftern.			23			7 20	7 45	4 12	4 36	195
14	Tu	Bastille destroyed, 1789	4 2	5 34	8 9	0 3	2 2			24			8 14	8 47	5 1	5 30	196
15	W	St. Swithin	4 3	5 41	8 9	0 31	3 13			25			9 22	9 55	6 3	6 38	197
16	Th	Sir Joseph Reynolds born, 1723	4 4	5 46	8 8	1 4	4 24			26			10 26	10 58	7 11	7 42	198
17	F	Dr. Watts born, 1674	4 5	5 52	8 7	1 46	5 34			27			11 32	—	8 14	8 48	199
18	S	Battle of Vienna, 1653	4 6	5 56	8 6	2 36	6 37			28			0 4	0 33	9 20	9 49	200
19	S	6TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	4 7	6 08	8 5	3 38	7 32			29			1 0	1 27	10 16	10 43	201
20	M	Margaret	4 8	6 48	8 3	4 50	8 20			30			1 54	2 18	11 10	11 34	202
21	Tu	Robert Burns died, 1796	4 9	6 78	8 2	6 8	8 58			31			2 44	3 10	—	Midn.	203
22	W		4 11	6 108	8 0	7 29	9 32			32			3 35	3 58	0 26	0 51	204
23	Th	Battle of Salamanca, 1812	4 12	6 127	8 59	8 49	10 0			33			4 20	4 43	1 14	1 36	205
24	F	Gibraltar taken by Sir G. Rooke, 1704	4 13	6 137	8 57	10 7	10 27			34			5 7	5 32	1 59	2 23	206
25	S	Duchess of Cambridge born, 1797	4 15	6 147	8 56	11 22	10 51			35			5 56	6 20	2 48	3 12	207
26	S	7TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	4 16	6 147	8 54	Aftern.	11 21			36			6 44	7 10	3 36	4 0	208
27	M	Battle of Talavera, 1809	4 18	6 137	8 53	1 45	11 50			37			7 36	8 4	4 26	4 52	209
28	Tu	Cowley died, 1637	4 19	6 127	8 51	2 52	Morn.			38			8 36	9 12	5 20	5 52	210
29	W	W. Penn died, 1718	4 21	6 117	8 50	3 55	0 22			39			9 46	10 20	6 28	7 2	211
30	Th	Paley born, 1743	4 23	6 87	8 48	4 54	0 59			40			10 56	11 32	7 36	8 12	212
31	F	St. Helena discovered, 1502	4 24	6 57	8 48	5 44	1 40			41			—	0 5	8 48	9 21	213



"ON THE TIPTOE OF EXPECTATION." BY MRS. ANDERSON.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

oath hereby appointed, make a solemn affirmation in the form of the oath hereby appointed, substituting the words "solemnly, sincerely, and truly declare and affirm" for the word "swear," and omitting the words "so help me God."

40. The 36th sec. of the Act of the second year of King William IV., cap. 45, disqualifying persons in receipt of parochial relief from being registered as voters for a borough, shall apply to a county also, and the said section shall be construed as if the word "county" were inserted therein before the word "city;" and the overseers of every parish shall omit from the list made out by them of persons entitled to vote for the borough and county in which such parish is situate the names of all persons who have received parochial relief within twelve calendar months next previous to the last day of July in the year in which the list is made out.

ELECTION IN UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

41. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of London shall be the returning officer for such University, and the writ for any election of a member to serve in Parliament for such University shall be directed to such Vice-Chancellor.

42. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of London shall proceed to election, in pursuance of any writ to be directed to him as herein before mentioned, within six days after the receipt of such writ, giving three clear days' notice of the day and place of election, exclusive of the day of proclamation and the day of election; and the Vice-Chancellor shall after such election certify the same, together with such writ, according to the directions thereof.

43. At every contested election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for the University of London the polling shall commence at eight o'clock in the morning of the day next following the day fixed for the election, and may continue for not more than five days (Sunday, Christmas Day, Ascension Day, and Good Friday being excluded), but no poll shall be kept open later than four o'clock in the afternoon.

44. At every election of a member to serve in Parliament for the University of London the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint the polling place, and also shall have power to appoint two or more pro-Vice-Chancellors, any one of whom may receive the votes and decide upon all questions during the absence of such Vice-Chancellor; and such Vice-Chancellor shall have power to appoint poll clerks and other officers, by one or more of whom the votes may be entered in the poll-book, or such number of poll-books as may be judged necessary by such Vice-Chancellor; and such Vice-Chancellor shall, not later than two o'clock in the afternoon of the day next following the close of the poll, openly declare the state of the poll and make proclamation of the member chosen.

45. All the provisions of an Act passed in the 24th and 25th years of her present Majesty, entitled an Act to provide that votes of elections for the Universities may be recorded by means of voting-papers, shall apply to every election of a member for the University of London.

46. So much of the 27th and 32nd secs. of the Act of the second year of the reign of King William IV., cap. 45, and of the 79th sec. of the Act of the sixth year of the reign of her present Majesty, cap. 18, as relates to the residence of electors within seven miles of any city or borough, shall be repealed in respect to electors otherwise qualified to be registered and to vote for members to serve in Parliament for the city of London: provided always that no person shall be registered as an elector for the said city unless he shall have resided for six calendar months next previous to the last day of July in any year, nor be entitled to vote at any election for the said city unless he shall have ever since the last day of July in the year in which his name was inserted in the register then in force have resided, and at the time of voting shall have continued to reside, within the said city, or within twenty-five miles thereof or any part thereof.

MISCELLANEOUS.

47. In any borough named in schedules (B) and (C) to this Act annexed which is or includes a municipal borough, the Mayor of such municipal borough shall be the returning officer, and in the other cases the returning officer shall be appointed in the same manner as if such places were included amongst the boroughs mentioned in schedules (C) and (D) of the Act of the second year of his late Majesty William IV., cap. 45, for which no persons are mentioned in such schedules as returning officers.

48. The following persons—that is to say, the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Eversley, the Right Honourable Russell Gurney, Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth, Baronet; Sir Francis Crossley, Baronet; and John Walter, Esquire—of whom not less than three shall be a quorum, shall be appointed Boundary Commissioners for England and Wales, and they shall, immediately after the passing of this Act, proceed by themselves, or by Assistant Commissioners appointed by them, to inquire into the temporary boundaries of every borough constituted by this Act, with power to suggest such alterations therein as they may deem expedient. They shall also inquire into the boundaries of every other borough in England and Wales, except such boroughs as are wholly disfranchised by this Act, with a view to ascertain whether the boundaries should be enlarged, so as to include within the limits of the borough all premises which ought, due regard being had to situation or other local circumstances, to be included therein for the purpose of conferring upon the occupiers thereof the Parliamentary franchise for such borough. They shall also inquire into the divisions of counties as constituted by this Act, and as to the places appointed for holding courts for the election of members for such divisions, with a view to ascertain whether, having regard to the natural and legal divisions of each county, and the distribution of the population therein, any and what alterations should be made in such divisions or places. The said Commissioners shall, with all practicable dispatch, report to one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State upon the several matters in this section referred to them, and their report shall be laid before Parliament. The Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners so appointed shall give notice, by public advertisement, of their intention to visit such counties and boroughs, and shall appoint a time for receiving the statements of any persons who may be desirous of giving information as to the boundaries or other local circumstances of such counties and boroughs, and the said Commissioners or Assistant Commissioners shall by personal inspection, and such other means as the Commissioners shall think necessary, possess themselves of such information as will enable the Commissioners to make such report as herein mentioned.

49. Any person, either directly or indirectly, corruptly paying any rate on behalf of any ratepayer for the purpose of enabling him to be registered as a voter, thereby to influence his vote at any future election, and any candidate or other person, either directly or indirectly, paying any rate on behalf of any voter for the purpose of inducing him to vote or refrain from voting, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punishable accordingly; and any person on whose behalf and with whose privacy any such payment as in this section

is mentioned is made shall also be guilty of bribery and punishable accordingly.

50. No returning officer for any county or borough, nor his deputy, nor any partner or clerk of either of them, shall act as agent for any candidate in the management or conduct of his election as a member to serve in Parliament for such county or borough; and if any returning officer, his deputy, the partner or clerk of either of them, shall so act, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

51. Whereas great inconvenience may arise from the enactments now in force limiting the duration of the Parliament in being at the demise of the Crown: be it therefore enacted, that the Parliament in being at any future demise of the Crown shall not be determined or dissolved by such demise, but shall continue so long as it would have continued but for such demise, unless it should be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Crown, anything in the Act passed in the sixth year of her late Majesty Queen Anne, cap. 7, in any way notwithstanding.

52. Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to offices of profit the acceptance of which from the Crown vacates the seats of members accepting the same, but does not render them incapable of being re-elected: be it enacted, that where a person has been returned as a member to serve in Parliament since the acceptance by him from the Crown of any office described in schedule (H.) to this Act annexed, the subsequent acceptance by him from the Crown of any other office or offices described in such schedule in lieu of and in immediate succession the one to the other shall not vacate his seat.

53. Any copy of any of the said reports by the said Commissioners appointed for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices in any of the said boroughs of Totnes, Great Yarmouth, Lancaster, or Reigate, with the schedules thereof annexed, and purporting to be printed by the Queen's printer, shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be sufficient evidence of any such report of the said Commissioners, and of the schedules annexed thereto.

54. Where separate registers of voters have been directed to be made in respect of the divisions of the borough and counties divided by this Act into two divisions only, if a vacancy take place in the representation of the said county or borough before the summoning of a future Parliament, and after the completion of such separate registers, such last-mentioned registers shall, for the purpose of any election to fill up such vacancy, be deemed together to form the register for the borough or county; and in the case of a county divided into more than two divisions the clerk of the peace shall, from the separate registers, make out a register of voters for the county or original division of the county in which the election may be about to take place, in the same manner as if no new division or divisions of such county had been made by this Act.

55. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the rights of persons whose names are for the time being on the register of voters for any county in which the boroughs constituted by this Act are situate to vote in any election for such county in respect of any vacancy that may take place before the summoning of a future Parliament; but after such summoning no person shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, or to vote in any election for any such county, who would not be entitled to be so registered or to vote in case the qualifications held by him were situate in a borough other than one constituted by this Act. In the case of a parish wholly or partly situate within the limits of a borough constituted by this Act, the revising barrister in revising at any time before the summoning of a future Parliament the list of voters for the county in which such parish is situate shall write the word "borough" opposite to the name of each voter whose qualification in respect of the premises described in the list would not after the summoning of a future Parliament entitle such voter to vote for the county; and at any election taking place after the summoning of a future Parliament the vote of every person against whose name the word "borough" is written, if tendered in respect of such qualification, shall be rejected by the returning officer.

56. The franchises conferred by this Act shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any existing franchises; but so that no person shall be entitled to vote for the same place in respect of more than one qualification, and subject to the provisions of this Act, all laws, customs, and enactments now in force conferring any right to vote, or otherwise relating to the representation of the people in England and Wales, and the registration of persons entitled to vote, shall remain in full force, and shall apply, as nearly as circumstances admit, to any person hereby authorised to vote, and shall also apply to any constituency hereby authorised to return a member or members to Parliament as if it had heretofore returned such members to Parliament and to the franchises hereby conferred, and to the registers of voters hereby required to be formed.

57. From and after the passing of this Act, the county palatine of Lancaster shall cease to be a county palatine, in so far as respects the issue, direction, and transmission of writs for the election of members to serve in Parliament for any division of the said county or for any borough situate in the said county; and such writs may be issued under the same seal, be directed to the like officer, and transmitted in the like manner, under, to, and in which writs may be issued, directed, and transmitted in the case of divisions of counties and boroughs not forming part of or situate in a county palatine; and any writ issued, directed, and transmitted in manner directed by this section shall be valid accordingly.

58. All writs to be issued for the election of members to serve in Parliament, and all mandates, precepts, instruments, proceedings, and notices consequent upon such writs or relating to the registration of voters, shall be framed and expressed in such manner and form as may be necessary for the carrying the provisions of this Act into effect.

59. This Act, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, shall be construed as one with the enactments for the time being in force relating to the representation of the people and with the registration Acts; and in construing the provisions of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sections of the Act of the second year of King William IV., cap. 45, the expressions "the provisions hereinafter contained," and "as aforesaid," shall be deemed to refer to the provisions of this Act conferring rights to vote as well as to the provisions of the said Act.

60. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, in the event of a vacancy in the representation of any constituency, or of a dissolution of Parliament taking place, and a writ or writs being issued, before Jan. 1, 1869, for the election of members to serve in the present or any new Parliament, each election shall take place in the same manner in all respects as if no alteration had been made by this Act in the franchises of electors, or in the places authorised to return a member or members to serve in Parliament, with this exception, that the boroughs by this Act disfranchised shall not be entitled to return members to serve in any such new Parliament.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1868.

SCHEDULE (A.)

BOROUGHES TO RETURN ONE MEMBER ONLY IN FUTURE PARLIAMENTS.

Honiton	Stamford	Huntingdon	Great Marlow
Thetford	Chipping Wy-	Maldon	Devizes
Wells	combe	Buckingham	Hertford
Evesham	Poole	Newport (Isle of	Dorchester
Marlborough	Knarborough	Wight)	Lichfield
Harwich	Andover	New Malton	Cockermouth
Richmond	Leominster	Tavistock	Brighthelm
Lymington	Tewkesbury	Lewes	Guildford
Chippenham	Ludlow	Cirencester	Chichester
Bridport	Ripon	Bedmin	Windsor

SCHEDULE (B.)

NEW BOROUGHES.

County.	Places to be Boroughs.	Temporary Contents or Boundaries.
Middlesex ..	Chelsea ..	Parishes of Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith, and Kensington.
Durham ..	Darlington ..	Townships of Darlington, Haughton-le-Skerne, and Cockerton.
	The Hartlepoons	Municipal Borough of Hartlepool. Townships of Throston, Stranton, and Seaton Carew.
	Stockton ..	Municipal Borough of Stockton and the Township of Thornaby.
Kent ..	Gravesend ..	Parishes of Gravesend, Milton, and Northfleet.
Lancashire	Burnley ..	Townships of Burnley and Habergham Eaves.
Lancashire & Cheshire	Staleybridge ..	Municipal Borough of Staleybridge, remaining portion of Township of Dukinfield, Township of Staley, and the District of the Local Board of Health of Mossley.
Staffordshire	Wednesbury ..	Parishes of Wednesbury, West Bromwich, and Tipton.
Yorkshire, N. Riding	Middlesborough	Township of Linthorpe, and so much of the Townships of Middlesborough, Ormesby, and Eston as lie to the north of the road leading from Eston towards Yarm.
Yorkshire, W. Riding	Dewsbury ..	The Townships of Dewsbury, Batley, and Soothill.

SCHEDULE (C.)

NEW BOROUGHES FORMED BY DIVISION OF THE BOROUGH OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.

Name of Borough.	Places comprised in the Borough.
Tower Hamlets	The Parish of St. George's-in-the-East, the Hamlet of Mile-end Old Town, the Poplar Union, the Stepney Union, the Whitechapel Union, and the Tower of London.
Hackney ..	The Parish of St. John, Hackney; the Parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; and the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch.

SCHEDULE (D.)

COUNTIES TO BE DIVIDED.

Name of County to be divided.	Division.	Parts temporarily comprised in such Division.	Places temporarily appointed for holding Courts for Election of Members.
Cheshire ..	N. Cheshire	The Hundred of Macclesfield	Macclesfield.
	Mid Cheshire	The Hundreds of Bucklow and Northwich.	Knutsford.
	S. Cheshire	The Hundreds of Broxton, Eddisbury, Nantwich, and Wirral; and also the City and County of the City of Chester.	Chester.
Derbyshire ..	N. Derbyshire	The Hundred of High Peak, and the Wapentake of Worksworth.	Bakewell.
	S. Derbyshire	The Hundreds of Repton and Gresley, Morleston and Litchurch, and Appletree.	Derby.
Devonshire ..	E. Derbyshire	The Hundred of Scarsdale.	Chesterfield.
	N. Devonshire	The Hundreds of Bampton, Braunton, Crediton, Fremington, Halberton, Hartland, Hayridge, Hemoyock, North Tawton, Shebbear, Sherwill, South Molton, Tiverton, Winkleigh, Witheridge, and West Ludleigh	South Molton.
	E. Devonshire	The Hundreds of Axminster, Cliston, Colyton, East Budleigh, Exminster, Ottery St. Mary, Haytor, Teignbridge, and also the Castle of Exeter and the Hundred of Woford, except such parts of the Hundred as are included in the limits of the City and County of Exeter by the 2nd and 3rd Will. IV., cap. 64.	Castle of Exeter.
	S. Devonshire	The Hundreds of Black Torrington, Ermington, Lifton, Plympton, Roborough, Stanborough and Coleridge, and Tavistock.	Plymouth.

Name of County to be divided.	Division.	Parts temporarily comprised in such Division.	Places temporarily appointed for holding Courts for Election of Members.
Essex ..	N.W. Essex	The Hundreds of Freshwell, Uttlesford, Clavering, Dunmow, Harlow, Waltham, Ongar, and Chelmsford.	Chelmsford.
	N.E. Essex	The Hundreds of Hincford, Lexden, Tendring, Winstree, Witham, Thurstable, Dengie.	Braintree.
	South Essex	The Hundreds of Becontree, Chafford, Barnstable, and Rochford, with the Liberty of Havering.	Brentwood.
West Kent ..	West Kent ..	The Lathe of Sutton at Hone	Blackheath.
	Mid Kent ..	Remainder of the Division.	Maidstone.
N. Lancashire	N. Lancashire	The Hundreds of Lonsdale, Amounderness, Leyland.	Lancaster.
	N.E. Ditto	The Hundred of Blackburn.	Blackburn.
S. Lancashire	S.E. Ditto ..	The Hundred of Salford.	Manchester.
	S.W. Ditto	The Hundred of West Derby	Liverpool.
Lincoln ..	N. Lincolnshire	The Wapentakes, Hundreds, or Sokes of Manley, Yarborough, Bradley, Haverstoe, Ludborough, Walshcroft, Aslaoce, Corringham, Louth Eske, and Calceworth so much as lies within Louth Eske).	Glanford Brigg
	Mid Lincolnshire ..	The Wapentakes, Hundreds, or Sokes of Well, Lawress, Wraggoc, Gartree, Candleshoe, Calceworth (except so much as lies within the Hundred of Louth Eske). Hill, Bollingbroke, Horn-castle, Dootby Graffoe, and Langoe and Lincoln Liberty.	Lincoln.
	S. Lincolnshire	The Wapentakes, Hundreds, or Sokes of Loveden, Flaxwell, Aswardhurn, Winnibriggs and Threo, Aveland, Belisloe, Ness, Grantham Soke, Skirbeck, Kirton, and Holland Elloe.	Sleaford.
Norfolk ..	W. Norfolk	The Hundreds of Wayland, Launditch, South Greenhoe, Gallow, Brothcross, Smithden, Freebridge Lynn, Freebridge Marshland, Clackclose and Grimshoe.	Swaffham.
	N.E. Norfolk	The Hundreds of East Flegg, West Flegg, Happung, Tunstead, Erpingham (North), Erpingham (South), Eynsford, Holt and North Greenhoe.	Aylsham.
	S.E. Norfolk	The Hundreds of Walsham, Blofield, Henstead, Humbleyard, Loddon, Clavering, Diss, Deepwade, Earsham, Giltcross, Shropham, Taverham, Forchoc, Mitford.	Norwich.
Somersetshire	E. Somerset	The existing Sessional Divisions of Long Ashton, Keynsham, Weston, Axbridge, and Temple Cloud.	Bath.
	Mid Somerset	The existing Sessional Divisions of Crewkerne, Yeovil, Somerton, Shepton Mallet, Wincanton, Wells, Frome, and Kilmerston.	Wells.
	W. Somerset	The existing Sessional Divisions of Dunster, Dulverton, Williton, Wiveliscombe, Bishop's Lydeard, Wellington, Taunton, Bridgwater, and Ilminster.	Taunton.
Staffordshire	N. Staffordshire	The Hundreds of Totmonslow and Pirehill (North).	Stoke-on-Trent.
	W. Staffordshire	The Hundreds of Pirehill (S.), Cattlestone, and Seisdon.	Stafford.
	E. Staffordshire	The Hundreds of Olfow (North) and Olfow (South)	Lichfield.
East Surrey	East Surrey	The Hundred of Tandridge, and so much of the Hundred of Wallington as includes and lies to the east of the Parishes of Croydon and Sanderstead, and so much of the Hundred of Brinton as includes and lies to the east of the Parishes of Streatham, Clapham, Lambeth.	Croydon.
	Mid Surrey	The remainder of the present Division.	Kingston-on-Thames.
Yorkshire, W. Riding	N. Division	The Hundreds of Ewecross and Staincliffe, Claro, Skyrack, Barkstone Ash, and Osgoldcross.	Leeds.
	Mid Division	The Hundred of Morley.	Bradford.
	S. Division	The Hundreds of Agbrigg, Strafforth and Tickhill, and Staincross.	Wakefield.

(Continued on page 41.)



MARIA ISABELLA II., QUEEN OF SPAIN.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.			DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.					HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.
			Rises.	Souths after Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Morn.		Before Sunrise.	O'Clock.	Moon's Age.	After Sunset.	O'Clock.	London Bridge.	Liverpool Dock.			
			H. M.	M. S. H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		0 1 2 3 4		5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12		8 9 10 11 12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.	
1	S	Lammas Day	4 26	6 27 45	6 31	2 29					13			0 33	0 58	9 49	10 14	214
2	S	8TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	4 27	5 57 43	7 10	3 21					14			1 23	1 45	10 39	11 1	215
3	M	Bank of England founded, 1732	4 28	5 53 42	7 43	4 19					15			2 4	2 23	11 20	11 39	216
4	Tu	George Canning died, 1827	4 30	5 47 40	8 11	5 19					16			2 42	3 0	11 58	—	217
5	W	Oyster Season commences	4 32	5 41 39	8 36	6 21					17			3 16	3 32	0 16	0 32	218
6	Th	Prince Alfred born, 1844	4 33	5 35 38	8 59	7 24					18			3 47	4 3	0 48	1 3	219
7	F	Name of Jesus	4 35	5 28 37	9 22	8 29					19			4 19	4 35	1 19	1 35	220
8	S	Queen Caroline died, 1821	4 36	5 20 36	9 43	9 33					20			4 50	5 6	1 51	2 6	221
9	S	9TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	4 38	5 12 34	10 8	10 39					21			5 24	5 42	2 22	2 40	222
10	M	St. Lawrence	4 39	5 37 31	10 33	11 45					22			6 0	6 19	2 58	3 16	223
11	Tu	Dog Days end. Greenwich Observa- tory founded, 1675	4 41	4 53 28	11 3	0 55					23			6 40	7 3	3 35	3 56	224
12	W	Grouse Shooting begins	4 42	4 43 26	11 38	2 6					24			7 30	7 57	4 19	4 46	225
13	Th	Old Lammas Day	4 44	4 33 24	Morn.	3 14					25			8 30	9 8	5 13	5 46	226
14	F	First Book printed, 1437	4 45	4 22 22	0 24	4 19					26			9 47	10 27	6 24	7 3	227
15	S	Sir Walter Scott born, 1771	4 47	4 10 20	1 18	5 18					27			11 6	11 42	7 43	8 22	228
16	S	10TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	4 48	3 58 18	2 24	6 8					28			—	0 14	8 58	9 30	229
17	M	Admiral Blake died, 1627	4 50	3 46 16	3 38	6 52					29			0 45	1 13	10 1	10 29	230
18	Tu	Emperor of Austria born, 1830	4 51	3 33 14	4 58	7 27					30			1 40	2 5	10 56	11 21	231
19	W	Count Rumford, philosopher, died, 1814	4 53	3 19 12	6 21	7 58					1			2 31	2 55	11 47	—	232
20	Th	Battle of Saragossa, 1810	4 55	3 57 10	7 42	8 29					2			3 17	3 41	0 11	0 33	233
21	F	Blackcock-shooting begins	4 56	2 51 7	8 9	2 8 56					3			4 2	4 24	0 57	1 18	234
22	S	Battle of Bosworth, 1485	4 58	2 36 7	10 19	9 22					4			4 47	5 8	1 40	2 3	235
23	S	11TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	4 59	2 20 4	11 33	9 51					5			5 30	5 53	2 24	2 46	236
24	M	St. Bartholomew	5 1	2 47 2	Aftern.	10 23					6			6 14	6 37	3 9	3 30	237
25	Tu	David Hume died, 1776	5 3	1 48 7	1 45	10 59					7			7 0	7 25	3 53	4 16	238
26	W	Battle of Cressy, 1346. Prince Consort born, 1819	5 4	1 32 6	2 47	11 39					8			7 53	8 26	4 41	5 9	239
27	Th	Thomson (poet) died, 1748	5 6	1 14 6	3 40	Morn.					9			9 4	9 44	5 42	6 20	240
28	F	St. Augustine	5 8	0 57 6	4 30	0 25					10			10 23	11 3	7 0	7 39	241
29	S	St. John the Baptist beheaded	5 9	0 39 6	5 10	1 16					11			11 41	—	8 19	8 57	242
30	S	12TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	5 10	0 21 6	5 45	2 12					12			0 12	0 39	9 28	9 55	243
31	M	Bunyan died, 1688	5 12	0 26 47	6 14	3 11					13			1 2	1 24	10 18	10 40	244



"BOYS AND BOAT." BY H. THOMAS.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

CHILDREN AND FLOWERS.—No. 2.

COLUMBINE AND PENNYROYAL.
"REALITY AND IMITATION."

Not a tree,
A plant, a leaf, a blossom but contains
A folio volume. We may read, and read,
And read again, and still find something new;
Something to please, and something to instruct.

PENNYROYAL in our Picture has evident reference to the drama, and, as the plant known by the same name has ever enjoyed the possession "of subtle parts," we naturally imagine that Pennyroyal is playing one of the "parts" of which one man in his time is said to play so many. No doubt the performance represented in our Picture is a Shakspearean revival, and our lad is saying—

My crown is in my heart, not on my head,
Not decked with diamonds and Indian stones,
Nor to be seen. My crown is called content;
A crown it is that seldom Kings enjoy.

Or, may be,

There's Fennel for you and Columbines.

If the Columbine be gathered before it is fully in flower the side view presents a very exact resemblance to a group of doves drinking from a chalice: from this similarity it has derived its popular name, which means "dovelike." In the days of our youth, our only "doveline Columbines" appeared at Christmas time, in the disreputable company of Clown and Pantaloon. The Columbine belongs to a very suspicious family, and the effects of many of her near relations are quite as fearful to the human race as the cruel practical jokes of Clown and Pantaloon aforesaid. The *Ranunculaceæ*, of which the Columbine is a member, are spread all over the earth; but they love temperate regions best, and they are murderers, everyone: they deal in madness and death; they poison the honey of the industrious bees. "Devil-in-the-Bush" is one brother, Baneberry, Black Hellebore, and Wolfsbane are others; the woeful Rues are sisters of the Columbine. Beneath the beauty of the Christmas Rose is hidden the sting of the scorpion. All our middle-aged readers will agree with what old "Phisitions" have said of the Columbine—viz., "most do attribute unto it the virtues of wilde otes." Oh! ye loungers behind the scenes, where the Sylphs and Columbines do congregate, say, what are the "virtues of wilde otes"? How many times have Columbines and "wilde otes" been associated? Elsewhere, under the name of *Herba Leonis*, we are told it is the "herbe wherein the lion doth delight." What a sermon might be preached from these words! Does it refer to the lion (young British) that enjoys such ecstatic delight in front of the boxes at Christmas time, or has it reference to the horrid lion of eternal destruction and death that has devoured so many flowers, both of Columbine and Rose? Not always so is it that apt comparisons can be drawn between beings and plants—for instance, in a venerable botanical description of Columbines, some are described as "blew," "purple-red," or "horse-flesh colour," "which maketh the difference"; we imagine it does, for the Columbines our little ones delight in are of our own flesh and blood—probably the lion itself would hesitate ere he "delighted" in a Columbine of horse-flesh tint, purple-red, or "blew." It is consolatory to find they are thought to be temperate "between heate and moisture," and few need telling that to take a Columbine, or any other fair lady, it is requisite "to bee well covered with clothes;" or, in other words, says the Columbine, "if thy purse be empty, come not nee a-wooing."

That Columbines may be honourably wooed and won is worthy of belief; for in the sweet spring time it is not uncommon to see a tiny golden zone on Columbine leaves in our gardens; we had plenty of it this spring, and, if it does not point to the ring of Hymen and happy marriage, what can its meaning be? Botanists know it under the extraordinary name of *Ægidium Ranunculacearum*; and, as *Ægidium* is only the classic way of expressing "wheel," we imagine it has some reference to the "wheel of fortune," which does not give the golden token to all alike. The same authorities tell us that Columbines are better without it; that it is a mere disease, and a blot on the Columbine's character. So much for the "virtues of wilde otes," say we.

The botanical name *Aquilegia vulgaris*, has reference to the eagle-like claws of the nectaries. The common and scientific names combined thus give us doves with eagles' claws; it has been quite common to find birds of this feather, from the Siren choir of Homer to the Harpies of the nineteenth century.

"Pennyroyall," says an old doctor of medicine, "groweth naturallie wild in moist and overflowen places, as in the common neer London, called Miles-ende."

As if to show the persistence of things, Pennyroyal holds its headquarters at Mile-end even now; but, differing from the "Pennyroyall" of our old herbalists, it rears its evil head in dens overflowing with vice in the shape of the "Penny Royal Theatre," erewhile known by the unpleasant sobriquet of "Penny Gaff." The Columbines here have eagles' claws indeed, and the talismanic wand of Harlequin is only used to transform the image of truth and purity into that of sin and guilt. How great is the difference between child and child, and how incessantly fighting are the powers of good and evil for the possession, body and spirit, of our unspotted little ones! It is similar to the choice and tender flower, that has

been planted out to take its chance with others, when, if no external agency be there to rescue it, it will probably get suffocated, and have to yield its place to some noxious weed; or, it is like certain trees, producing rich and priceless fruit under cultivation, but which, if allowed to run wild, only furnish poisonous thorns and worthless acid berries.

Pennyroyal, belonging to the mint family (*Labiata*), science recognises under the name of *Mentha pulegium*, *Mentha*, or *Menta*, meaning mint. It may reasonably be supposed that the kingly personage represented in our Picture (and not excluding certain other kingly personages) cares more for the mint where the money is coined than the mint to be found in "overflowen places" like "Miles-ende." The Greek mythology tells us that a maiden of the same name (*Menta*) was transformed into this plant by Proserpine, from jealous considerations regarding her husband, Pluto, who she thought loved the damsel. It bears the name of *pulegium*, because it was at one time imagined to be offensive to certain small creatures, whose appearance was once said to be the same with Sweet William seeds, and which we have had the pleasureless duty of previously referring to.

The family to which Pennyroyal belongs is of enormous extent, members of it being found in every quarter of the globe; some of these are good and of great value to the community, others are bad and of evil odour. They are noted above most plants for the possession of a beautiful lip, hence they are known as the *Labiata*; what especial value the simple owning of a beautiful lip may have without virtues of a corresponding degree, may appear doubtful to others besides the writer. Many of the family come from the rural districts, and are most abundant about cottage gardens. Sage and Savory are brothers of Pennyroyal, so are Rosemary, Thyme, and Lavender: some of its relations in the hedgerows possess a horrible fetor, and even Pennyroyal is not without its detractors, as the odour of its presence, though pleasant to the majority, causes a shudder of horror to pass through the nerves of many lady gardeners.

One would, at first, think that in children and flowers there is no such thing as imitation—that a flower is a *certain* flower and nothing more; and that a child is an embodiment of innocence and reality, with nothing assumed. In the very young child this undoubtedly is so; but, no sooner does the little one begin to understand, than it commences a certain mimicry of other persons and things—first, she is a "mammy," then a "grand-ma," erewhile a shopkeeper, then a purchaser, now a distressed damsel flying from a fiery-dragon in the shape of her little brother, whilst the first-born becomes the valiant St. George. Inanimate things are made to represent horses and carriages and towns and trees, till at last the little ones will lead three lives: one the real life of the school-room, one the playtime life, and the other the life of happy, smiling dreams.

In flowers this mimicry of other things is still more remarkable and inexplicable, because it is unconscious imitation. In the lower orders one plant often closely resembles another of a different family, whilst in orchids we have flowers exactly similar to insects: in the fly, the bee, and the spider orchis we have a vegetable mimicry of insect form that defies detection at a short distance. To complete the complication, certain of these insects will look like flowers, or leaves, or dead sticks, or anything but themselves, and smell like flowers, for odour is quite as puzzling as form and colour: the odours of the animate and inanimate kingdoms in certain instances so resemble each other as to be indistinguishable.

Amongst the fungi, we have one that lolls out of oaks, and precisely resembles the tongue of an ox; another is in every respect like a human ear, and grows on the elder; whilst a third is the same with an animal's brain. What purpose this mimicry serves it is not easy to say; amongst animals and the higher orders of plants guesses may be made to approach the truth; but why, unless it be by accident, a plant should represent an animal's brain or the human mesentery is far more difficult to tell.

There is a very strong resemblance between plants and animals in many other ways; they live, they breathe, they have a circulating fluid in their veins, they eat, and drink, and sleep; for plants eat and drink without a mouth set with teeth, and sleep without organs of vision: to eat is to consume nutriment, sleep is perfect rest from sensation during a period in which the vital functions go on in the usual way. Plants, too, like human creatures, can only live under certain conditions and under a certain temperature; we have alike malformations, diseases, and a temporary death; for no one can believe that death is permanent annihilation in a world where nothing is annihilated. The child sleeping the sleep of death, and the broken and faded flower, rent from the parent stem, have ever been compared one with the other.

The bier descends, the spotless roses too,
The father's tribute in his saddest hour:
O Earth, that bore them both, thou hast thy due,—
The fair young girl and flower!
Give them not back unto a world again
Where mourning, grief, and agony have power;
Where winds destroy, and suns malignant reign,—
That fair young girl and flower!

* * * * *
But he, thy sire, whose furrowed brow is pale,
Bends, lost in sorrow, o'er thy funeral bier;
And Time the old oak's roots doth now assail,
O fair young girl and flower!

W. G. S.





PENNY ROYAL AND COLUMBINE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1868.

SCHEDULE (E.)

To A.B.

City [or Borough of]
Take notice that you will not be entitled to have your name inserted in the list of voters for this city [or borough] now about to be made in respect of the premises in your occupation in [street or place] unless you pay on or before July 20 next all the poor rates which have become due from you in respect of such premises up to Jan. 5 last, amounting to £ and if you omit to make such payment you will be incapable of being on the next register of voters for this city [or borough].

Dated the day of June, 18
C.D., E.F., Overseers; or, G.H., Assistant Overseer; or I.K., Collector.

SCHEDULE (G.)

FORM NO. 1.—CLAIM OF LODGER.

Borough of

To the Overseers of the Parish of

I hereby claim to be inserted in the list of voters in respect of the occupation of the under-mentioned lodgings, and the particulars of my qualification are stated in the columns below:—

Christian Name and Surname at full length.	Profession, Trade or Calling.	Description of Lodgings.	Description of House in which Lodgings situate with Number, if any, and Name of Street.	Name, Description, and Residence of Landlord or other Person to whom Rent paid.

I the above-named hereby declare that I have been during the twelve months immediately preceding the last day of July in this year the occupier as sole tenant of the above-mentioned lodgings, and that I have resided therein during the twelve months immediately preceding the said last day of July, and that such lodgings are of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10 or upwards.

This claim must bear date Aug. 1 or some day subsequent thereto, and must be delivered to the overseers after the last day of July, and on or before Aug. 25.

PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED IN 1867,

IN THE 30TH AND 31ST YEARS OF HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.

*** The figure before each Act denotes the chapter, and the date after each Act records the exact time of passing.*

1. An Act to further continue the 29 Vic., c. 1, intitled an Act to empower the Lord Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland to apprehend, and detain for a limited time, such persons as he or they shall suspect of conspiring against her Majesty's person or government. Feb. 26. This Act suspends the Habeas Corpus in Ireland.
2. An Act for removing doubts as to the validity of certain marriages between British subjects at Odessa. March 29.
3. An Act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the government thereof; and for purposes connected therewith. March 29.
4. An Act to apply the sum of £369,118 5s. 6d. out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending March 31, 1866, and March 31, 1867. March 29.
5. An Act to repeal the duties of assessed taxes on dogs, and to impose in lieu thereof a duty of excise. March 29. This Act imposes a tax of 5s. a year on every dog kept.
6. An Act for the establishment in the metropolis of asylums for the sick, insane, and other classes of the poor, and of dispensaries; and for the distribution over the metropolis of portions of the charge for poor relief; and for other purposes relating to poor relief in the metropolis. March 29.
7. An Act to apply the sum of £7,924,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1868. April 5.
8. An Act for facilitating in certain cases the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to make inquiry respecting trades unions and other associations of employers or workmen. April 5.
9. An Act to open the professorships of anatomy and chirurgery, chemistry, and botany, in the University of Dublin, to all persons, irrespective of their religious creed; and to amend the 40 Geo. III. (Ireland), c. 84. April 5.
10. An Act to amend the law relating to the duties and drawbacks on sugar. April 5.
11. An Act to facilitate the recovery of arrears of alimony in certain cases under decrees and orders of the provincial and diocesan courts in Ireland. April 12.
12. An Act to amend the law relating to criminal lunatics. April 12.
13. An Act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their quarters. April 13.
14. An Act for the regulation of her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore. April 12. This and the preceding statute are the annual mutiny Acts.
15. An Act for the abolition of certain exemptions from local dues on shipping, and on goods carried in ships. April 12.
16. An Act for authorising a guarantee of interest on a loan to be raised by Canada towards the construction of a railway connecting Quebec and Halifax. April 12.
17. An Act to regulate the court and office of the Lyon King of Arms in Scotland, and the emoluments of the officers of the same. May 3.
18. An Act for the preservation and further protection of oyster fisheries. May 3.
19. An Act to amend the Petty Sessions Act (Ireland), 1851, as to the backing of warrants. May 31.
20. An Act to authorise the inclosure of certain lands in pursuance of a report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales. May 31. This Act incloses Chard, Somersetshire; Chippenham and Langley Burrell, Wiltshire; Colkirk, Tatterford, and Fakenham, Norfolk; Dawlish, Devonshire; Saint Pinnock, Cornwall; Manley and Greasby, Cheshire; Shap, Westmoreland; Boughton, Nottinghamshire; and Crimscott and Whimstone, Warwickshire.
21. An Act to confirm certain provisional orders under "the Local Government Act, 1858," relating to the districts of Gainsborough, Farsley, Bideford, Canterbury, Chepping Wycombe, Worthing, and Wednesfield; and for other purposes relative to certain districts under the same Act. May 31.

22. An Act to confirm a provisional order under "the Land Drainage Act, 1861." May 31.
23. An Act to grant and alter certain duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, and for other purposes relating thereto. May 31.
24. An Act to amend the 28 and 29 Vic., c. 61, for providing a further sum towards defraying the expenses of constructing fortifications for the protection of the Royal arsenals and dockyards, and the ports of Dover and Portland, and of creating a central arsenal. May 31.
25. An Act to further continue till March 1, 1868, the 29 Vic., c. 1, intitled an Act to empower the Lord Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland to apprehend, and detain for a limited time such persons as he or they shall suspect of conspiring against her Majesty's person or government. May 31.
26. An Act to provide for the conversion of £24,000,000 of the National Debt into Terminable Annuities. May 31.
27. An Act to allow warehoused British spirits to be bottled for home consumption. June 17.
28. An Act to amend "the Labouring Classes' Dwellings Act, 1866." June 17.
29. An Act to amend the law in respect of the sale and purchase of shares in Joint-stock Banking Companies. June 17.
30. An Act to apply the sum of £14,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1868. June 17.
31. An Act for raising the sum of £1,700,000 by Exchequer Bonds for the service of the year ending March 31, 1868. June 17.
32. An Act to authorise further advances of money out of the Consolidated Fund for carrying on public works and fisheries, and for the employment of the poor; for the purposes of the Public Works (manufacturing district) Acts, 1863, 1864; and to amend the Acts authorising advances for public works. June 17.
33. An Act for confirming certain provisional orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Balbriggan, Cromer, Dingwall, Girvan, Rothesay, and Seaford. June 17.
34. An Act for limiting to twelve years the period of enlistment in her Majesty's Army. June 20.
35. An Act to remove some defects in the administration of the criminal law. June 20.
36. An Act to authorise the quarter sessions of the peace for the borough and city of Chester and county of the same city, and the portmote and pence courts for the city of Chester, to be held at the castle of Chester, and to confer additional powers upon the Sheriff of the county of Chester in execution of the Sheriff of the city of Chester. July 15.
37. An Act to amend and consolidate the Public Libraries Acts (Scotland). July 15.
38. An Act for the preservation of Bunhill Fields burial ground, in the county of Middlesex, as an open space; and for purposes relating thereto. July 15.
39. An Act for amending the law with respect to the accounts of the receiver for the metropolitan police district; and for other purposes relating to the metropolitan police. July 15.
40. An Act to authorise the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to acquire lands for the purposes of the New Palace at Westminster, and to construct an embankment on the north shore of the river Thames, in the parish of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster. July 15.
41. An Act to make further provision for the enlargement of the National Gallery. July 15.
42. An Act to amend the law relating to the landlord's right to hypothec in Scotland, in so far as respects land held for agricultural or grazing purposes. July 15.
43. An Act to confirm a provisional order under "the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act, 1863," and the Acts amending the same. July 15.
44. An Act to amend the constitution, practice, and procedure of the Court of Chancery in Ireland. July 15.
45. An Act to extend and amend the Vice-Admiralty Courts Act, 1863. July 15.
46. An Act to amend the law relating to the office of County Treasurer in Ireland. July 15.
47. An Act to amend the Companies Act, 1862, and also the Act passed in the Session of 23 and 24 Vic., intitled an Act to simplify and amend the practice as to the entry of satisfaction on Crown debts and on judgments. July 15.
48. An Act for amending the law of auctions on estates. July 15.
49. An Act to confirm a certain provisional order under "the Local Government Act, 1858," relating to the district of Halifax; and for other purposes relative to the said district under that Act. July 15.
50. An Act to afford further facilities for the erection of certain bridges in Ireland. July 15.
51. An Act to appoint additional Commissioners for executing the Acts for granting a land tax and other rates and taxes. July 15.
52. An Act to alter and amend the Acts relating to the British white-herring fishery. July 15.
53. An Act to authorise the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to compound the public debt and interest due by the Limerick Harbour Commissioners, and to make arrangements for the payment of the amount for which such debt is to be compounded; and for the transfer of Wellesley Bridge, in the city of Limerick, to the Commissioners of Public Works; and for other purposes. July 15.
54. An Act to amend the law of charitable donations and bequests in Ireland. July 15.
55. An Act to enlarge for the present year the time within which certain certificates regarding lunatics in Scotland may be granted. July 15.
56. An Act to authorise the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to compound the public debt and interest due by the Galway Harbour Commissioners, and to make arrangements for the payment of the amounts for which such debt and another debt are to be compounded; and for other purposes. July 15.
57. An Act to authorise the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to compound the public debt due by the Commissioners of the bridge across the River Blackwater, near the town of Youghal, in the county of Cork, and for the transfer of the said bridge to the grand juries of the counties of Cork and Waterford; and for other purposes relating thereto. July 15.
58. An Act to confirm a provisional order under the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862, relating to the city of Edinburgh. July 15.
59. An Act for further promoting the revision of the statute law by repealing certain enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary. July 15.

(Continued on page 44.)



DOM LOUIS I., KING OF PORTUGAL.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.					HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.		
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise.			Moon's Age.	After Sunset.			London Bridge.			Liverpool Dock.	
								O'Clock.	2	3		4	5	7	8	9		10	12	Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.
			H. M.	M. S. H.	M. S. H.	H. M.	H. M.								H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	Tu	<i>Giles.</i> Shooting Season Commences	5 14	0 17	6 44	6 40	4 12					14			1 45	2 2	11 1	11 18	245
2	W	London burnt, 1666	5 16	0 36	6 42	7 4	5 16					16			2 18	2 35	11 34	11 51	246
3	Th	Oliver Cromwell died, 1659	5 17	0 55	6 40	7 27	6 20					17			2 51	3 5	—	0 7	247
4	F	Riots at Manchester, 1830	5 18	1 15	6 38	7 48	7 25					17			3 22	3 37	0 21	0 38	248
5	S	Louis XIV. born, 1638	5 20	1 35	6 36	8 12	8 31					18			3 53	4 7	0 53	1 9	249
6	S	13TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	5 22	1 55	6 34	8 38	9 37					19			4 24	4 39	1 23	1 40	250
7	M	<i>Eunuchus</i>	5 23	2 15	6 32	9 5	10 44					20			4 55	5 10	1 55	2 11	251
8	Tu	<i>Nativity of Virgin Mary</i>	5 25	2 35	6 30	9 37	11 52					21			5 28	5 48	2 26	2 44	252
9	W	Length of day 12h. 58m.	5 27	2 56	6 28	10 16	Aftern.					21			6 8	6 31	3 4	3 24	253
10	Th	Battle of Flodden, 1513	5 28	3 17	6 25	11 5	2 6					23			6 55	7 23	3 47	4 11	254
11	F	Battle of Malplaquet, 1709	5 30	3 38	6 23	Morn.	3 5					24			7 56	8 37	4 39	5 12	255
12	S	O. P. Riots, 1809	5 31	3 58	6 21	0 5	3 58					25			9 20	10 3	5 53	6 36	256
13	S	14TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	5 33	4 19	6 19	1 13	4 44					26			10 47	11 28	7 19	8 3	257
14	M	Duke of Wellington died, 1852	5 35	4 40	6 17	2 29	5 21					27			—	0 3	8 44	9 19	258
15	Tu	Brunei died, 1859	5 36	5 16	6 14	3 50	5 55					28			0 33	0 59	9 49	10 15	259
16	W	Buck-hunting ends	5 38	5 23	6 12	5 12	6 25					28			1 26	1 50	10 42	11 6	260
17	Th	<i>Lambert, Bishop</i>	5 39	5 44	6 9	6 32	6 54					29			2 13	2 35	11 29	11 51	261
18	F	King George I. landed	5 40	6 56	7 7	7 52	7 21					1			2 57	3 20	—	0 13	262
19	S	Battle of Poitiers, 1356	5 42	6 26	6 5	9 10	7 50					3			3 42	4 2	0 36	0 58	263
20	S	15TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	5 44	6 47	6 210	25	8 20					4			4 22	4 42	1 18	1 38	264
21	M	<i>St. Matthew</i>	5 46	7 8	6 0	11 34	8 55					5			5 2	5 22	1 58	2 18	265
22	Tu	Lord Denman died, 1854	5 48	7 28	5 58	Aftern.	9 35					6			5 41	6 1	2 38	2 57	266
23	W	Length of night 11h. 54m.	5 50	7 49	5 56	1 35	10 20					7			6 24	6 49	3 17	3 40	267
24	Th	Butler (poet) died, 1680	5 51	8 10	5 54	2 26	11 9					8			7 17	7 49	4 5	4 33	268
25	F	Porson died, 1808	5 53	8 30	5 52	3 9	Morn.					9			8 23	9 3	5 5	5 39	269
26	S	<i>St. Cyprian</i>	5 55	8 51	5 49	3 47	0 3					10			9 46	10 27	6 19	7 2	270
27	S	16TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	5 57	9 11	5 47	4 17	1 2					11			11 7	11 41	7 43	8 23	271
28	M	Metropolitan Police com. duty, 1829	5 59	9 31	5 45	4 45	2 3					12			—	0 9	8 57	9 25	272
29	Tu	<i>St. Michael.</i> Michaelmas Day	6 0	9 50	5 42	5 9	3 7					13			0 33	0 54	9 49	10 10	273
30	W	George Whitfield died, 1770	6 1	10 10	5 39	5 32	4 10					14			1 14	1 33	10 30	10 49	274



"THE ORPHANS." BY KATE SWIFT.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1868.

60. An Act to amend certain Acts relating to linen, hempen, and other manufactures in Ireland. July 15.

61. An Act for confirming a provisional order made by the Board of Trade relating to the construction of a pier at Cleethorpes, in the county of Lincoln. July 15.

62. An Act to abolish a certain declaration, commonly called the declaration against transubstantiation, the invocation of the saints, and the sacrifice of the mass, as practised in the Church of Rome; and to render it unnecessary to take, make, or subscribe the same as a qualification for the exercise or enjoyment of any civil office, franchise, or right. July 25.

63. An Act for the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate for Chatham and Sheerness, in the county of Kent. July 25.

64. An Act to make further provision for the dispatch of business in the Court of Appeal in Chancery. July 25.

65. An Act to confirm certain provisional orders under "the Local Government Act, 1858," relating to the districts of Sheffield, Derby, Sberborne, Royton, Bedford (Lancashire), Slough, Sandown, Burton-upon-Trent, West Cowes, and Accrington. July 25.

66. An Act to confirm certain provisional orders made under the 14 and 15 Vic., c. 38, to facilitate arrangements for the relief of turnpike trusts. July 25.

67. An Act to confirm certain provisional orders under "the Local Government Act, 1858," relating to the districts of Oswaldtwistle, Devizes, Layton-with-Warbrick (Blackpool), and Harrogate, and for other purposes relative to certain districts under the said Act. July 25.

68. An Act to provide for the better dispatch of business in the chambers of the judges of the superior courts of common law. July 25.

69. An Act to explain the operation of the 17 and 18 Vic. c. 113, intituled an Act to amend the law relating to the administration of deceased persons. July 25. By this Act a general direction for payment of debts out of personality shall not include mortgage debts.

70. An Act to provide for keeping safely the Public Records of Ireland. Aug. 12.

71. An Act to authorise the inclosure of certain lands in pursuance of a special report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales. Aug. 12. This Act incloses Elham, Kent; Whitson-common, Monmouthshire; Shimpling and Burston, Norfolk; Elsdon (Troughend), Northumberland; and Foulk Stapleford, Cheshire.

72. An Act for abolishing the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade and substituting a Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, who may have a seat in Parliament. Aug. 12.

73. An Act for confirming certain provisional orders made by the Board of Trade, under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Bray and Irvine. Aug. 12.

74. An Act to extend the "Trades Union Commission Act, 1867." Aug. 12.

75. An Act to remove certain religious disabilities affecting some of her Majesty's subjects, and to amend the law relating to oaths of office. Aug. 12. Pursuant to this Act, a Roman Catholic, or any subject of the Queen, without reference to religious belief, may be Lord Chancellor of Ireland; and every judicial, civil, or corporate officer may attend his place of worship in the robes and with the insignia of his office.

76. An Act to repeal certain ordinances made for the Cathedral or House of Christ Church in Oxford by the Commissioners appointed under the Oxford University Act, 1854, and to substitute a new ordinance in lieu thereof. Aug. 12.

77. An Act to validate certain proceedings of the grand jury of the county of Wexford. Aug. 12.

78. An Act to amend the Tyne Pilotage Order Confirmation Act, 1865. Aug. 12.

79. An Act to confirm certain provisional orders under "the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862," relating to the burgh of Dundee. Aug. 12.

80. An Act to define the duties of the assessor of railways in Scotland in making up the valuation roll of railways and to amend in certain respects the Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Acts. Aug. 12.

81. An Act to simplify the forms of prorogation during the recess of Parliament. Aug. 12.

82. An Act to alter certain duties, and to amend the laws relating to the Customs. Aug. 12.

83. An Act to confirm certain provisional orders under "the Local Government Act, 1858," relating to the districts of Ramsgate, Tunbridge Wells, Bognor, Newport, Chesterfield, Malvern, Great Harwood, and Harrow; and for other purposes relating to certain districts under that Act. Aug. 12.

84. An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to vaccination. Aug. 12.

87. An Act to facilitate the transaction of business in the chambers of the Judges of the High Court of Chancery, and in the offices of the Registrars and Accountant-General of the said court, and in lunacy. Aug. 12.

89. An Act to render perpetual the Act 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 86, intituled an Act to permit for a limited period compositions for stamp duty on bank post bills of £5 and upwards in Ireland. Aug. 12.

90. An Act to alter certain duties and to amend the laws relating to the Inland Revenue. Aug. 12.

92. An Act to defray the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent and other expenses of the disembodied militia in Great Britain and Ireland; to grant allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers, adjutants, paymasters, quartermasters, surgeons, assistant-surgeons, and surgeons' mates of the militia; and to authorise the employment of the non-commissioned officers. Aug. 12.

94. An Act to provide for the inspection of weights and measures, and to regulate the law relating thereto in certain parts of the police-district of Dublin metropolis. Aug. 12.

105. An Act to establish equitable councils of conciliation to adjust differences between masters and workmen. August.

106. An Act to amend the Poor-Law Board permanent, and to provide sundry amendments in the laws for the relief of the poor. August.

132. An Act to remove doubts as to the power of trustees, executors, and administrators to invest trust funds in certain securities, and to declare and amend the law relating to such investments. August.

134. An Act for regulating the traffic in the metropolis, and for making provision for the greater security of persons passing through the streets, and for other purposes. August.

145. An Act for providing a further sum towards defraying the expenses of constructing fortifications for the protection of the Royal arsenals and dockyards, and the ports of Dover and Portland. Aug. 21.

146. An Act for regulating the hours of labour for children, young persons, and women employed in workshops; and for other purposes relating thereto. Aug. 21.

PUBLIC OFFICES, WITH HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

Accountant-General's Office, Chancery-place, 9 to 3, and 4 to 6; delivery of drafts, 11 to 2.

Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, 10 to 5.

Admiralty Navy Department, Whitehall, 10 to 5.

Admiralty Civil Department, Somerset House, 10 to 4.

Alien Office, at the Home Office, 11 to 4.

Appeals for Prizes, 12, Godliman-street, Doctors'-commons, 10 to 2 and 4.

Army Medical Department, 6, Whitehall-yard, 10 to 4.

Army Pay Office (now called Paymaster-General's Office), Whitehall, 10 to 4.

Attorney-General's Office, 11, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.

Audit Office for Public Accounts, Somerset House, 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 2.

Bankrupts' Office, 2, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4; in Long Vacation, 11 to 3.

Bankruptcy Court, 82, Basinghall-street, 10 to 4.

Bishop of London's Office, for granting marriage licenses, faculties, &c., 3, Godliman-street, Doctors'-commons, 10 to 4.

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace, 11 to 4.

Board of Trade, Whitehall, 11 to 5.

Board of Trade, Statistical Department, Corn ditto, and Meteorological ditto, 2, Parliament-street.

Chancellor of Exchequer's Office, 11, Downing-street.

Chancery Office, Southampton-buildings, 11 to 4; Vacation, 10 to 2.

Chaplain-General's Office, War Department, Pall-mall.

Civil Service Commissioners' Office, 4, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, 10 to 5.

Coast Guard Office, 12, Spring-gardens, 10 to 5.

Colonial Office, 13 and 14, Downing-street.

Commander-in-Chief's Office, Horse Guards, 10 to 5.

Commissioners in Lunacy, 19, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4.

Commissioners of Police, 4, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4.

Commissioners of Sewers for City of London, Guildhall, 10 to 5.

Commissioners of Woods and Forests, 1 and 2, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4.

Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commission Office, 3, St. James's-square, 10 to 4.

Coroner of Middlesex's Office, 8, Savile-row, Burlington-gardens.

County Courts Registry, 2, New-street, Spring-gardens, 11 to 3.

Custom House, Lower Thames-street, indoor offices, 10 to 4; waterside offices, from March 1 to Oct. 31, 8 to 4; Nov. 1 to Feb. 28, 9 to 4.

Deputy Commissary-General's Office, 5, New-street, Spring-gardens, 10 to 4.

Designs Registration Office, 1, Whitehall, 10 to 4.

Divorce and Matrimonial Causes (Court of), Court held at Westminster; Registry Office, 11 and 12, Great Knight Rider-street, 10 to 4 and 9 to 3.

Duchy of Cornwall Office, Buckingham-gate, St. James's Park, 10 to 4.

Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster-place, Waterloo Bridge, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

East India Office, Victoria-street, Westminster, Treasury, 9 to 3; other departments, 10 to 4.

Eccllesiastical Commission, 10, Whitehall-place, 10 to 5.

Education, Commissioners for, Privy Council Office, Downing-street.

Exercise Export and Import Office, Tower Dock, 9 to 4.

Factories' Inspectors' Office, 10, Whitehall, 11 to 4.

Foreign Office, 7, Whitehall-gardens.

General Register Office for Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Somerset House, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

Great Seal Patent Office, and Commissioners of Patents for Invention, 25, Southampton-buildings, 10 to 4.

Hawkers' and Pedlars' Office, Somerset-place, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

Heralds' College Office, St. Bennet's-hill, Doctors' Commons, 10 to 4.

Her Majesty's Board of Works and Public Buildings, 12, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4.

Home Office, Whitehall, 11 to 5.

Inland Revenue Office, Somerset-place, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

Irish Office, 17 and 18, Great Queen-street, Westminster, 11 to 5.

Judges' Chambers, Rolls-gardens, Chancery-lane, 11 to 5 in Term, 11 to 3 in Vacation; Aug. 10 to Oct. 24, 11 to 2 only.

Land Registry Office, 34, Lincoln's-inn-fields, 10 to 4.

Land Revenue, Record, and Enrolment Office, 11, Spring-gardens, 10 to 4.

Land Tax Office for London, Guildhall-buildings, 10 to 4.

Land Tax Office for Middlesex, 24, Red Lion-square, 10 to 4.

Land Tax Redemption Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

Legacy and Succession Duty Office, 5, Somerset-place, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Stable-yard, St. James's, 11 to 4.

Local Government Act Office, 8, Richmond-terrace, 10 to 4.

Lord Mayor's Court Office, Guildhall, 10 to 4.

Lunatic Office, Quality-court, 10 to 4.

Lunatic Visitors' Office, 45, Lincoln's-inn-fields, 10 to 4; for receiving papers during Vacation, 12 to 2; on other days to be left with the housekeeper.

Master of the Rolls' Chambers, 14, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 in Term.

Master's Office (Q.B.), 2, Mitre-court-buildings, Temple, 11 to 5 in Term, 11 to 3 in Vacation, 11 to 2 Long ditto.

Metropolitan Board of Works, Spring-gardens, 9 to 4.

Metropolitan Roads North of the Thames, 22, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4.

Metropolitan Police Office, Scotland-yard, 10 to 4.

Mint, Royal, Tower-hill, 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 2.

Plantation Office, Board of Trade Whitehall, 11 to 3.

Poor-Law Board, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, 10 to 4.

Privy Council Office, Downing-street, 10 to 4.

Privy Seal Office, 1, New-street, Spring-gardens, 10 to 3.

Probate, Divorce, and Matrimonial Causes, Court of principal registry, 6, Great Knight Rider-street, 10 to 4, and 11 to 5 in winter.

Property Tax Department, Inland Revenue Office, Somerset-place, 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 2.

Public Record Office, Rolls House, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4.

Queen's Bench Office, King's Bench-walk, Temple.

Queen's Remembrancer's Office, 58, Chancery-lane, 11 to 4 in Term.

Railway Department, Board of Trade, Whitehall.

Recruiting Office, 22 and 23, Duke-street, Westminster.

Register Office of Deeds in Middlesex, Bell-yard, Temple-bar, 10 to 3. Registrar attends 11 to 2 only.

Royal Marine Office, 7, New-street, Spring-gardens, 10 to 5.

Special Commissioners of Income Tax Office, 5, Somerset-place, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

Stage, Hackney Carriage, and Railway Duty Office, Somerset House, 10 to 3.

Stamp Office, Somerset-place, 10 to 4. No money received after 3; Saturdays, 2.

Stationery Office, Her Majesty's, Princes-street, Westminster.

Tax Office, Somerset House, 10 to 3.

Tithe and Redemption Trust, 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, 10 to 4.

Transport Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4.

Valualling Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

War Department, Topographical and Statistical Depot, 4, New-street, Spring-gardens, 9 to 5.

War Office, 86, Pall-mall, 10 to 4.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN THE YEAR 1868.

JANUARY.

THE MOON is near the bright star Aldebaran on the evening of the 6th, being situated west of the star, the distance becoming less as the night advances. On the 7th the Moon will be situated some distance east of this star. She is near Regulus on the nights of the 11th and 12th; preceding the star on the former and following it on the latter night. The planet Saturn is situated east of the Moon on the morning of the 19th, and west of her on the morning of the 26th. Mars and Mercury are near the Moon on the morning of the 24th; Venus and Jupiter are near the Moon on the evening of the 27th: the planet Venus is the more distant, Jupiter being close to the Moon at the time of setting. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the 3rd at 3 minutes after 4 in the morning.	
Full Moon " 9th " 53 " 10 " afternoon.	
Last Quarter " 16th " 4 " 5 " afternoon.	
New Moon " 24th " 18 " 7 " afternoon.	

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 10th, and most distant on the afternoon of the 23rd. On the 6th day, Gamma Tauri, a star of the fourth magnitude, will disappear behind the Moon at 11h. 28m. p.m., and reappear at 3h. after midnight. During the night of the 6th and morning of the 7th several other stars of less magnitude will be occulted by the Moon.

MERCURY is a morning star, rising at the beginning of the month about 50m. before the Sun, and is somewhat favourably situated for observation. This interval gradually decreases till the Sun and planet nearly rise together at the middle of the month. Towards the end of the month this planet sets about 20m. after the Sun. On the morning of the 24th he is in superior conjunction with the Sun.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the first day at 5h. 58m. p.m., or 1h.

58m. after the Sun. This interval gradually increases to 2h. 48m. by the last day of the month. Towards the end of the month she is near Jupiter.

MARS throughout this year sets in daylight during the hours of the afternoon till the beginning of December, and a little before noon till the end of the year. In January he rises very nearly at the same time as the Sun, and is not well situated for observation. He is in conjunction with the Sun on the morning of the 2nd.

JUPITER throughout the month is an evening star, setting on the 1st day at 8h. 55m. p.m., or about five hours after sunset; on the last day he sets at 7h. 33m. p.m. On the 30th day, Venus and Jupiter are very near together.

SATURN is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 4h. 54m. a.m., or about 3½h. before the Sun. This interval increases, and on the last day he rises about 4½h. before the Sun, or at 3h. 10m. a.m.

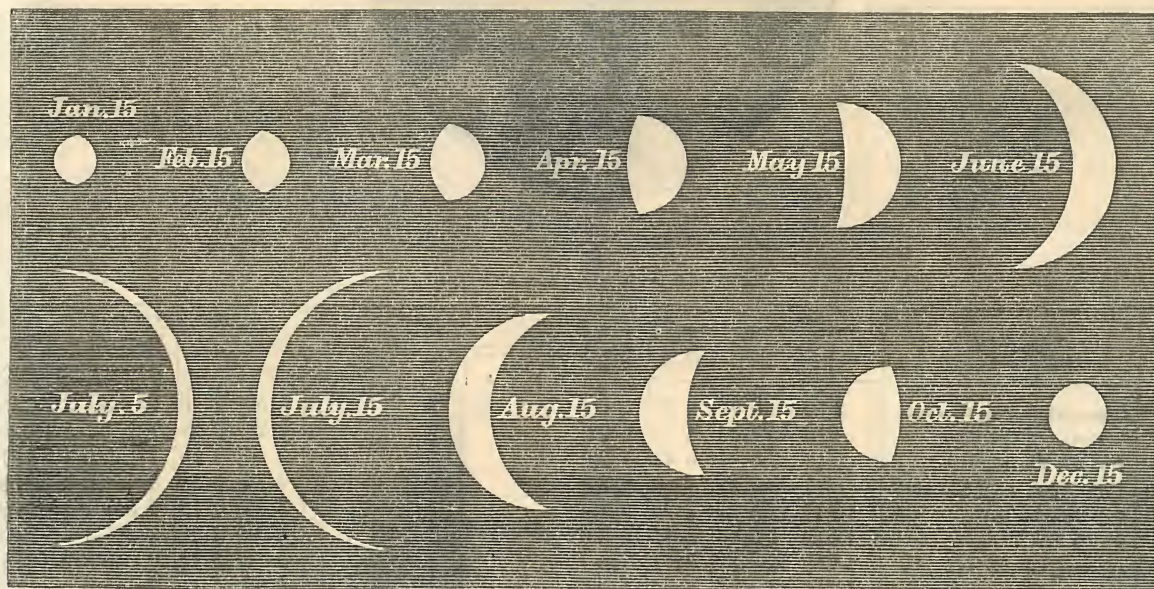
FEBRUARY.

On the 3rd the bright star situated a little to the right of the MOON is Aldebaran, the brightest star in the constellation of the Bull. During the night of the 8th the principal star in the constellation of Leo, Regulus, will be close to the Moon all night; the nearest approach will be a little after midnight, when the star will be about 1 deg. north of the Moon. She will be near the planet Saturn on the morning of the 16th, near Mercury on the 17th, Mars on the 22nd, Jupiter and Mercury on the 24th, and Venus on the 26th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the 1st at 16 minutes after 6 in the evening.	
Full Moon " 8th " 35 " 9 " morning.	
Last Quarter " 15th " 17 " 9 " morning.	
New Moon " 23rd " 20 " 2 " evening.	

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 7th, and most distant on the morning of the 20th.

The brightest stars which will be occulted by the Moon during the month, and visible from England, are Mu Ceti, on the 26th, which disappears at



SUCCESSIVE APPEARANCES AND RELATIVE MAGNITUDES OF THE PLANET VENUS DURING THE YEAR 1868.

Scale—1 inch equal to 40 seconds.

9h. 25m. p.m., and reappears at 9h. 48m. p.m.; and γ Tauri, on the 29th, which will disappear at 5h. 25m. p.m., and reappear at 6h. 5m. p.m.

MERCURY, on the 5th, sets nearly three quarters of an hour after the Sun; this interval increases gradually to the 20th day, when the Sun sets 13h. before the planet; from a little before this day till after the 25th the planet is very favourably situated for observation. Towards the end of the month the Sun sets a little more than 1½h. before the planet, which is therefore still well situated for observation. About midnight on the 15th he is in his ascending node, at his greatest easterly elongation on the morning of the 21st, and stationary among the stars on the afternoon of the 27th.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the 1st day at 7h. 37m. p.m.; on the 15th at 8h. 21m. p.m., or 3h. 9m. after the Sun; and she sets later and later every night to the end of the month. She is near the Moon on the afternoon of the 26th.

MARS rises about 12m. before the Sun on the first day and about 20m. before him on the last day.

JUPITER sets on the 5th at 7h. 19m. p.m., and on the 25th at 6h. 27m. p.m. He is an evening star for a short time every evening. He is near Mercury on the evening of the 17th. From the 14th the satellites are invisible, Jupiter being too near the Sun.

SATURN rises on the 5th at 2h. 52m. a.m., and on the last day at 1h. 23m. a.m.

MARCH.

ON the first night the bright star near the MOON is Aldebaran; at 10h. p.m. the planet and star are the nearest together. During the night of the 7th the bright star near the Moon is Regulus. On the morning of the 14th Saturn is near the Moon. The planet Mercury is near the Moon on the morning of the 22nd, and Mars after noon of the same day. The Moon and Jupiter are near each other on the 23rd, Venus and the Moon are near together on the evening of the 27th, and Aldebaran, a second time in the month, is in the vicinity of the Moon during the evening hours, and till she sets on the 28th. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the 2nd at 49 minutes after 4 in the morning.	
Full Moon " 8th " 22 " 8 " evening.	
Last Quarter " 16th " 29 " 3 " morning.	
New Moon " 24th " 59 " 6 " morning.	
First Quarter " 31st " 26 " 12 " afternoon.	

She is nearest to the Earth on the night of the 6th, and most distant from it on the evening of the 18th.

During the month the brightest star occulted by the Moon is Gamma Tauri, on the 28th, disappearing at 9h. 5m. p.m. and reappearing at 10h. 1m. p.m.

MERCURY on the first day sets at 6h. 46m. p.m., being 1h. 21m. after the Sun; this interval decreases so rapidly that on the 8th and 9th the Sun and planet set very close to each other. On the 16th the planet rises 38m. before the Sun; this increases to 43m. by the 21st, but again decreases to 40m. by the end of the month. He is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the morning of the 8th, stationary among the stars on the evening of the 20th, and in his descending node on the morning of the 25th.

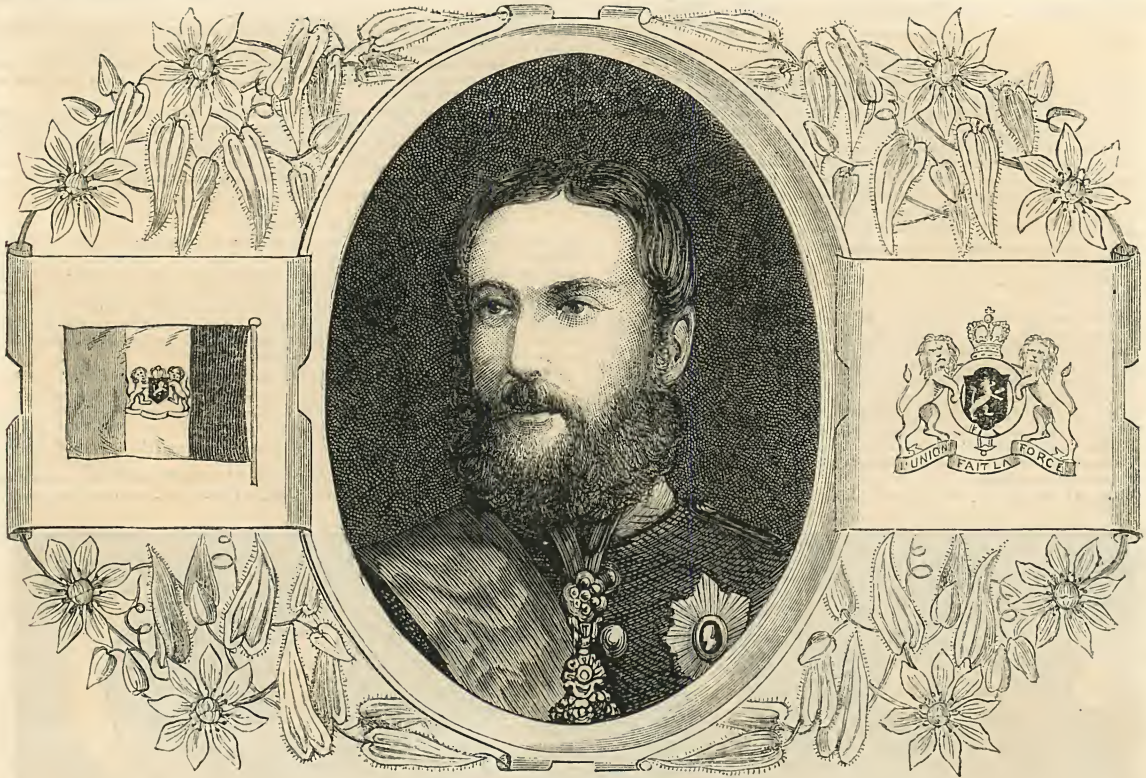
VENUS is an evening star, setting on the first day at 9h. 8m. p.m., or 3h. 31m. after the Sun; and this interval increases gradually to 4h. 10m. on the last day. She is in her ascending node on the afternoon of the 2nd, and on the afternoon of the 27th the planet is in conjunction with the Moon, Venus being about 6½ deg. to the north.

MARS is a morning star, rising on the first day 21m., and on the last day about 30m., before the Sun. On the evening of the 26th he is in perihelion.

JUPITER is an evening star till the 10th; but on that day he is in conjunction with the Sun, and they set nearly together. Till the 15th he rises in daylight or after the Sun; but after that day he rises before the Sun, and is a morning star for the remainder of the month. His satellites are not visible during this month.

Till the 20th SATURN rises after midnight; on that day he rises twice—viz. at 6h. 0m. a.m. (or midnight of the 20th), and again at 11h. 56m. p.m. on the 21st. He is stationary among the stars on the morning of the 15th.

(Continued on page 48.)



LEOPOLD II., KING OF THE BELGIANS.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.						MOON.				DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.										HIGH WATER AT								Day of Year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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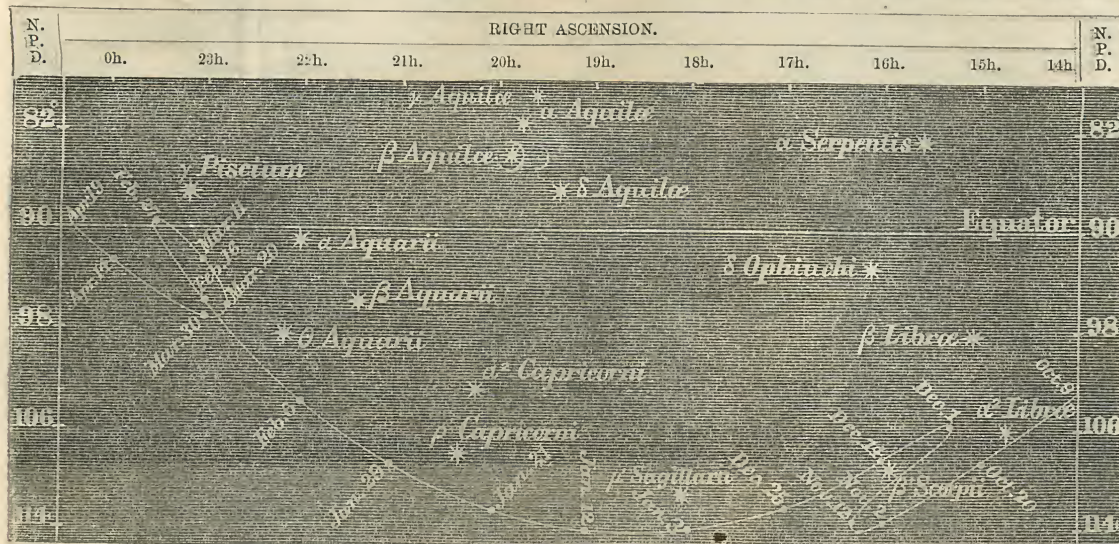
"WHOM TO PUNISH." BY F. MORGAN.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1868.

APRIL.

THE MOON on the evening and night of the 3rd will be in close proximity to Regulus, the nearest approach of the star to the Moon will be at about 8h. p.m. On the 10th Saturn will be near the Moon at the time of rising, 10.33m. p.m.; but the two bodies become more and more separated as the

night advances. On the 13th she is near Mercury. On the morning of the 20th Jupiter, Mars, and Mercury are in the neighbourhood of the Moon, the Moon precedes Jupiter by a very little. Mars is situated east of Jupiter, and Mercury the most easterly. The star Aldebaran is near the Moon on the morning of the 24th, and evening of the 25th; and on the last day, the



MERCURY, FROM OCTOBER 9, 1867, TO APRIL 19, 1868.

second time in the month, the bright star Regulus and the Moon are near together, the distance becoming less and less as the night advances, till the two bodies set nearly together early in the following morning. Her phases or times of changes are:—

Full Moon	on the 7th at 17 minutes after 7 in the morning.
Last Quarter	14th " 35 " 10 " evening.
New Moon	" 22nd " 20 " 8 " evening.
First Quarter	" 29th " 18 " 6 " evening.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 3rd, and again on the morning of the 29th, and most distant on the afternoon of the 15th.

MERCURY is a morning star, rising 35m. before the Sun on the 5th day. This interval gradually decreases to 21m. by the end of the month. On the 4th he is at his greatest west elongation. He is near Jupiter on the 13th, and Mars on the 17th.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the 5th at 10h. 54m. p.m.; on the 15th at 11h. 19m.; and on the last day at 11h. 46m. p.m., or 4h. 27m. after the Sun. On the night of the 4th she is in perihelion, and at her greatest heliocentric latitude north on the morning of the 27th.

MARS is a morning star, rising from half an hour to three quarters of an hour before the Sun; he is in conjunction with the Moon on the evening of the 20th, the Moon being about 2 deg. south of the planet.

JUPITER is a morning star, rising on the 1st day at 5h. 15m. a.m., or about half an hour before the Sun. This interval increases, and on the last day he rises at 3h. 33m. a.m., or rather more than an hour before the Sun.

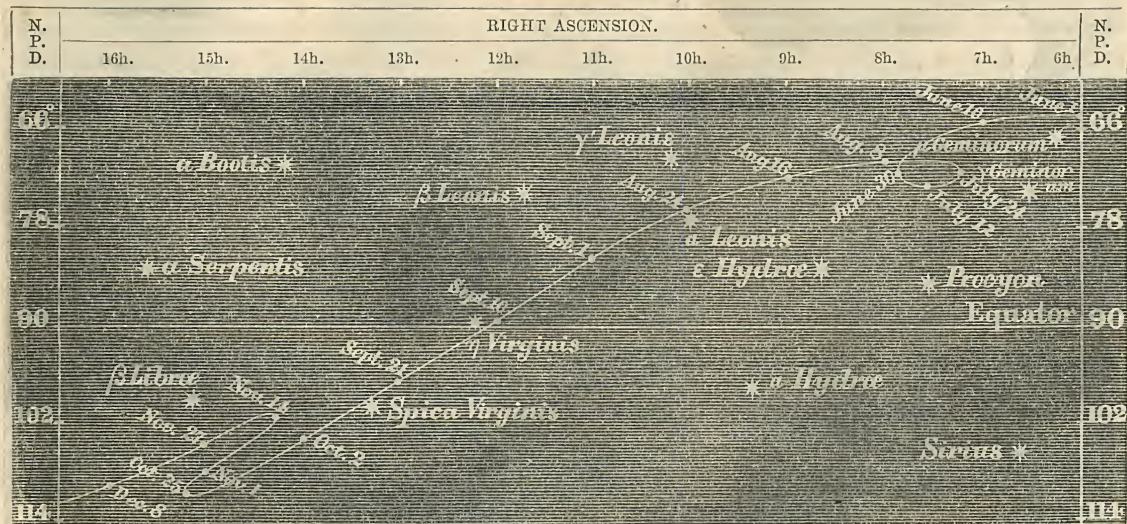
SATURN on the 6th rises at 10h. 55m. p.m., and on the 25th at 9h. 32m. p.m., and is visible afterwards throughout the night.

MAY.

THE MOON is nearest the planet Saturn at the time of rising on the 7th, the distance becoming less till 11 h. a.m. on the morning of the 8th, when Saturn will be located nearly 3 deg. south of the Moon; and from this time the two bodies will separate. On the morning of the 15th Jupiter will be near the Moon; Mars will be near her on the 19th, Mercury on the 22nd. On the evening of the 25th Venus may be seen near the Moon; and during the night hours of the 27th the Moon precedes Regulus. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon	on the	6th	at 37 minutes after	6	in the evening.
Last Quarter	"	14th	" 15	5	" evening.
New Moon	"	22nd	" 36	6	" morning.
First Quarter	"	28th	" 42	11	" evening.

She is most distant from the Earth on the morning of the 13th, and nearest on the morning of the 25th.



MERCURY, FROM JUNE 1, 1868, TO DECEMBER 12, 1868.

MERCURY is a morning star, rising a few minutes before the Sun till the 15th. He sets about half an hour after the Sun on the 20th; this interval increases to 1h. 43m. by the end of the month. He is at this time favourably situated for observation. He is in his ascending node on the night of the 13th, in superior conjunction with the Sun on the morning of the 15th.

VENUS is an evening star, setting on the 5th at 11h. 49m. p.m., on the 10th at 11h. 51m. p.m., on the 15th at 11h. 49m. p.m., and then earlier and earlier

each night to 11h. 26m. on the last day. She is at her greatest easterly elongation on the morning of the 7th.

MARS is a morning star, rising about three quarters of an hour before the Sun on the first, and about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. before him on the last, day.

JUPITER rises on the 1st at 3h. 27m. a.m., or 1h. 6m. before the Sun, and is a morning star; on the last day he rises at 1h. 41m. a.m.

SATURN rises on the 5th at 8h. 49m. p.m., and on the 25th at 7h. 22m. p.m.,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1868.

and is visible throughout the night, setting after sunrise till the last day, when he sets as the Sun rises.

JUNE.

THE MOON, during the first half of this month, in her course, does not pass near any large star or planet. On the 14th day, in the evening, she is near Jupiter, and this planet may be seen a little to the west of the Moon after rising on the morning of the 15th day. On the 17th and morning of the 18th she is near Mars; she is near Mercury on the morning of the 22nd. Venus may be seen very near the Moon till she sets on the evening of the 22nd; their nearest approach will be about 1h. before the time of setting, when Venus will appear a little above the Moon. On the evening of June 24, the Moon will follow by a little the bright star Regulus. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon	on the 5th	at 55 minutes	after 6	in the morning.
Last Quarter	" 13th	" 14	" "	morning.
New Moon	" 20th	" 45	" 2	afternoon.
First Quarter	" 27th	" 51	" 5	morning.

She is most distant from the Earth on the morning of the 10th, and nearest on the morning of the 22nd.

On the morning of the 17th Mu Ceti will be occulted by the Moon, disappearing at 2h. 34m. a.m. and reappearing at 3h. 20m. a.m.

MERCURY is an evening star, and favourably situated for observation; on the 4th he sets at 10h. 6m. p.m., or a little over 1h. after the Sun; from the 9th this interval decreases to three quarters of an hour on the last day. He is at his greatest easterly elongation on the morning of the 17th, in his descending node on the morning of the 21st, and on the morning of the 30th he is stationary among the stars.

VENUS is a very brilliant evening star, setting on the 10th at 11h. 14m. p.m., on the 14th at 10h. 41m. p.m., on the 24th at 9h. 55m. p.m., and on the 29th at 9h. 26m. p.m., being 1h. and 8m. only after sunset. She is at her greatest brilliancy on the 9th day, in her descending node on the morning of the 22nd, and on the morning of the 24th she is stationary among the stars.

MARS is a morning star, rising from 1h. to 2h. before sunrise during the month.

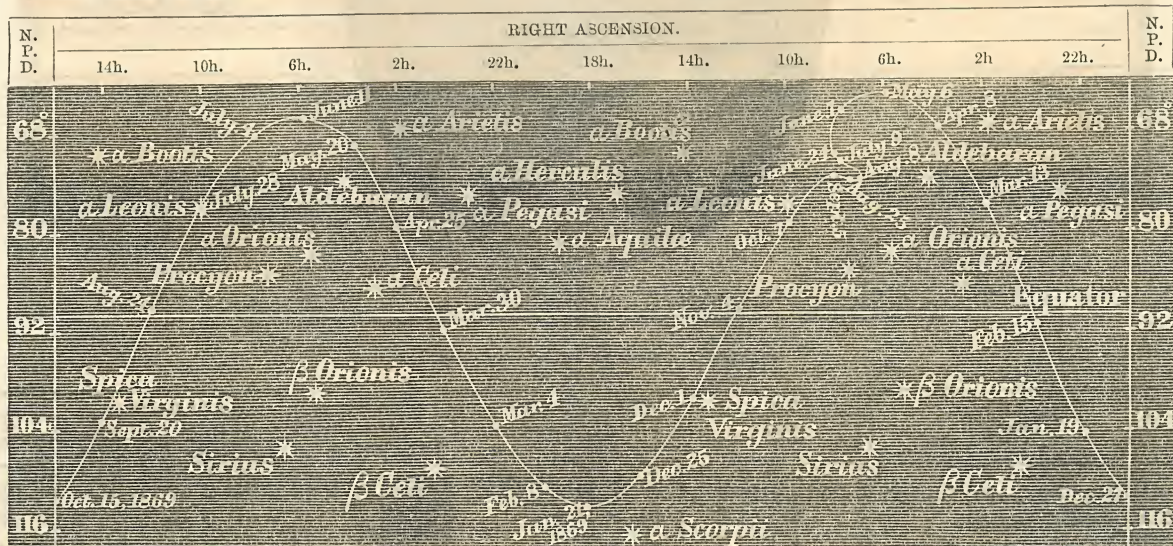
JUPITER rises after midnight till the 27th. when he rises twice on the same day—viz., at 0h. 1m. a.m. and 11h. 57m. p.m.; on the 29th he rises at 1h. 50m. p.m., he is visible all night after the time of rising.

SATURN is visible throughout the night nearly, rising before sunset and setting a little before sunrise at the beginning of the month, and at 1h. 51m. a.m. on the last day, or 1h. 56m. before sunrise.

JULY.

THE MOON will be near the planet Saturn during the morning hours of the first day, Jupiter during the morning hours of the 12th, this planet being situated to the left of the Moon till after 8h. a.m.; Mars and Aldebaran are near her during the afternoon hours of the 16th, Mercury and Venus are near the Moon on the morning of the 19th, Regulus on the 21st, and Saturn, a second time in the month, will be near the Moon during the evening hours of the 28th, the planet being situated to the right. Her phases, or times of change, are:—

Full Moon	on the 4th	at 39 minutes	after 8	in the evening.
Last Quarter	" 13th	" 41	" 12	morning.
New Moon	" 19th	" 56	" 9	evening.
First Quarter	" 26th	" 52	" 1	afternoon.



VENUS, FROM DECEMBER 27, 1867, TO OCTOBER 15, 1869.

She is most distant from the Earth on the afternoon of the 7th, and nearest on the afternoon of the 20th.

On the 16th, at 2h. 19m. p.m., the star Aldebaran will be occulted by the Moon, and it will emerge at 2h. 51m. p.m.

MERCURY, during the first half of this month, is not well situated for observation. On the 19th he rises at 2h. 54m. a.m., or nearly a quarter of an hour before the Sun; this interval increases gradually till, at the end of the month, the rising of the planet precedes that of the Sun by 1h. nearly. He is in aphelion on the afternoon of the 1st, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the morning of the 14th, and stationary among the stars about midnight on the 24th.

VENUS is an evening star till the 9th day, on this day she sets at 8h. 21m. p.m., being 7m. only after the Sun. On the 10th this planet and the Sun nearly set together. Till July 19 Venus rises in daylight or after sunrise; on July 20 she rises just before the Sun; and on the 21st she rises at 4h. 3m. a.m. or 6m. before the Sun, and from this time to the end of the year she is a morning star. On July 29 she rises 1h. 6m. before the Sun. On the afternoon of the 16th she is in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

MARS is a morning star, rising from 2h. nearly, before the Sun at the beginning, increasing to nearly 4h. towards the end of the month. He is in his ascending node on the morning of the 28th.

JUPITER rises on the 4th at 11h. 31m. p.m., and on the 29th at 9h. 56m. p.m., or a little more than 2h. after sunset, and is visible afterwards throughout the night.

Till the 26th Saturn sets after midnight; but he sets twice on this day—viz., at 0h. 2m. a.m. and again at 11h. 58m. p.m. He is an evening star this month.

AUGUST.

THE MOON is near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 8th day; but the two bodies are separating, and during the morning hours of the 9th the planet is some little distance to the right of the Moon. Aldebaran is near the Moon on the 13th, Mars is near the Moon on the 14th, Venus on the 15th, Mercury on the 17th; Saturn may be seen near the Moon in the evening hours of the 24th, and till the Moon sets, at 6h. p.m., will be the nearest approach to each other, when at this time the planet will be about 3½ deg. south of the Moon. Her phases, or times of change, are:—

Full Moon	on the 3rd	at 52 minutes	after 11	in the morning.
Last Quarter	" 11th	" 28	" 12	afternoon.
New Moon	" 18th	" 12	" 5	morning.
First Quarter	" 25th	" 47	" 12	morning.

She is most distant from the Earth on the night of the 3rd, and again on the morning of the 31st; and nearest on the night of the 17th.

On the 31st, at 6h. 42m. p.m., the star Mu Capricorni will be occulted by the Moon, and it will reappear at 7h. 54m. p.m. The star is of the fifth magnitude.

MERCURY is a morning star, rising at the beginning of the month nearly 1h. before the Sun; this interval increases till the 8th, after which it decreases to about 1h. on the 18th and to 5m. on the 28th. He is at his greatest westerly elongation on the afternoon of the 3rd. In his ascending node on the evening of the 9th at his greatest heliocentric latitude north on the evening of the 24th, and on the afternoon of the 28th he is in superior conjunction with the Sun.

VENUS is a brilliant morning star rising on the 3rd at 2h. 52m. a.m., and earlier and earlier each successive morning till, on the 28th, she rises at 1h. 38m. a.m. On the morning of the 7th she is stationary among the stars, and at her greatest brilliancy on the 21st day.

MARS, till Aug. 21, rises after midnight; on Aug. 22 he rises at midnight, and from August 23rd till the end of the year he rises before midnight, and is visible afterwards throughout the night.

JUPITER is visible nearly all night; on the 3rd he rises at 9h. 37m. p.m., and on the last day at 7h. 45m. p.m.

SATURN is an evening star, on the 3rd he sets at 11h. 26m. p.m., and on the last day he sets at 9h. 37m. p.m.

SEPTEMBER.

THE MOON on the 4th day will be near Jupiter; at 7h. p.m. the planet will be about 2½ deg. north of the Moon, and after this the Moon will pass to the left of the planet; but during the night and the early morning hours of the next day they will be near each other. During the evening hours of the 8th Aldebaran will be near the Moon, the distance between them becoming less and less, till their nearest approach takes place at 5h. a.m. of the 9th day, the star being then behind the Moon. On the morning of the 12th Mars will be near the Moon on rising, and at 3h. a.m. be at the least distance, or about 3½ deg. north of the Moon. On the 13th Venus may be seen near the Moon in the morning hours; Mercury will be near the Moon on the 17th, and Saturn on the 21st. Her phases, or times of change, are:—

Full Moon	on the 2nd	at 57 minutes	after 3	in the morning.
Last Quarter	" 9th	" 4	" 10	evening.
New Moon	" 16th	" 20	" 1	afternoon.
First Quarter	" 23rd	" 22	" 3	afternoon.

(Continued on page 52.)



CHARLES XV., KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.			MOON.		DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.						HIGH WATER AT				Day of Year.				
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.	Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Morn.	Before Sunrise.			Moon's Age.	After Sunset.			London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.					
								O'Clock.	4	6		8	1	6	9	10	12		Morn.	Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.
1	S	21ST SUN. AFT. TRINITY	6 56	16 18	4 31	5 39	7 34				17					2 24	2 40	11 40	11 56	306		
2	M	Michaelmas Term begins	6 58	16 19	4 29	6 14	8 44				18					2 57	3 15	—	0 13	307		
3	Tu	Bombardm. of St. Jean d'Acre, 1810	7 0	16 19	4 27	6 59	9 52				19					3 32	3 51	0 31	0 48	308		
4	W	King William III., 1688	7 2	16 18	4 26	7 49	10 55				20					4 8	4 28	1 7	1 24	309		
5	Th	Gunpowder Plot, 1605	7 4	16 16	4 24	8 51	11 51				21					4 48	5 10	1 44	2 4	310		
6	F	St. Leonard	7 6	16 13	4 22	9 57	Aftern.				22					5 32	6 0	2 26	2 48	311		
7	S	Battle of Mooltan, 1848	7 7	16 9	4 21	11 13	1 22				23					6 24	6 55	3 16	3 40	312		
8	S	22ND SUN. AFT. TRINITY	7 8	16 5	4 19	Morn.	1 56				24					7 28	8 8	4 11	4 44	313		
9	M	Prince of Wales born, 1841	7 10	16 0	4 18	0 28	2 26				25					8 52	9 34	5 24	6 8	314		
10	Tu	Martin Luther born, 1483	7 11	15 54	4 16	1 45	2 54				26					10 15	10 53	6 50	7 31	315		
11	W	St. Martin	7 13	15 46	4 14	3 2	3 19				27					11 29	11 57	8 9	8 45	316		
12	Th	Magna Charta signed, 1215	7 14	15 39	4 13	4 21	3 46				28					—	0 23	9 13	9 39	317		
13	F	Britius	7 16	15 30	4 11	5 37	4 13				29					0 49	1 12	10 5	10 28	318		
14	S	Leibnitz died, 1716	7 18	15 20	4 10	6 52	4 44				30					1 33	1 55	10 49	11 11	319		
15	S	23RD SUN. AFT. TRINITY	7 20	15 10	4 9	8 4	5 19				1					2 16	2 35	11 32	11 51	320		
16	M	Battle of Lutzen, 1632	7 22	14 58	4 7	9 10	6 1				2					2 55	3 15	—	0 11	321		
17	Tu	Relief of Lucknow, 1857	7 23	14 46	4 6	10 9	6 48				3					3 34	3 53	0 31	0 50	322		
18	W	Length of day 8h. 40m.	7 25	14 33	4 5	10 59	7 39				4					4 10	4 30	1 9	1 26	323		
19	Th	Funeral of the Duke of Wellington, 1852	7 27	14 19	4 4	11 45	8 37				5					4 49	5 8	1 46	2 5	324		
20	F	Edmund, King and Mart.	7 29	14 5	4 3	Aftern.	9 36				6					5 28	5 49	2 24	2 44	325		
21	S	Princess Royal born, 1840	7 31	13 49	4 1	0 50	10 38				7					6 11	6 34	3 5	3 27	326		
22	S	24TH SUN. AFT. TRINITY	7 32	13 33	4 0	1 17	11 42				8					6 58	7 28	3 50	4 14	327		
23	M	St. Clement	7 34	13 16	3 59	1 40	Morn.				9					8 2	8 40	4 44	5 18	328		
24	Tu	Lord Lyons died, 1838	7 35	12 59	3 58	2 1	0 45				10					9 17	9 51	5 56	6 33	329		
25	W	Michaelmas Term ends	7 37	12 40	3 57	2 24	1 49				11					10 25	10 57	7 7	7 41	330		
26	Th	Eddystone Lighthouse destr., 1703	7 39	12 21	3 56	2 47	2 57				12					11 26	11 52	8 13	8 42	331		
27	F	Princess Mary Adelaide born, 1833	7 40	12 13	3 55	3 12	4 6				13					—	0 17	9 8	9 33	332		
28	S	Washington Irving died, 1856	7 41	11 41	3 54	3 40	5 15				14					0 38	0 57	9 54	10 13	333		
29	S	1ST SUND. IN ADVENT	7 43	11 20	3 53	4 9	6 26				15					1 17	1 37	10 33	10 53	334		
30	M	St. Andrew	7 44	10 58	3 53	4 51	7 38				16					1 57	2 17	11 13	11 33	335		

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1868.

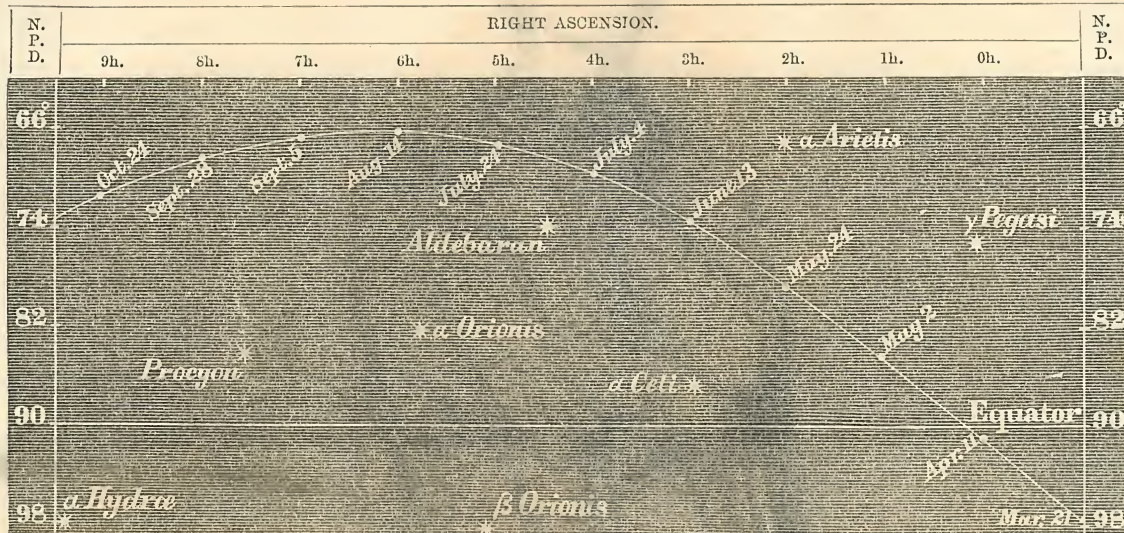
She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 15th, and most distant on the afternoon of the 27th.

On the morning of the 9th Aldebaran will disappear behind the Moon at 4h. 58m. a.m., and reappear at 5h. 46m. a.m.

MERCURY sets on the 2nd at 7h. p.m., or a quarter of an hour after the

Sun; he sets within half an hour of the Sun throughout the month, and is an evening star for a short time every evening. He is not favourably situated for observation. On the morning of the 17th he is in his descending node, and in aphelion on the morning of the 27th.

VENUS is a brilliant morning star, rising on the 12th at 1h. 29m. a.m., on



MARS, FROM MARCH 21, 1868, TO NOVEMBER 8, 1868.

the 17th at 1h. 29m., or more than 4h. before the Sun; and on the last day at 1h. 42m. a.m. She is in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 13th, the planet being about 1½ deg. south of the Moon, and at her greatest westerly elongation on the morning of the 26th.

MARS rises on the 2nd day at 11h. 50m. p.m., and on the 27th at 11h. 27m. p.m., and is visible from this time throughout the night. He is near the Moon on the morning of the 12th, the planet being about 4 deg. north of the Moon.

JUPITER rises soon after sunset till the 30th, on that day the planet rises as the Sun sets.

SATURN is an evening star, setting on the 2nd at 9h. 30m. p.m., and on the 27th at 7h. 56m. p.m.

OCTOBER.

THE MOON, on the 1st, will be very near Jupiter, at 7h. p.m. the planet will be about 2 deg. north of the Moon, and from this time they will separate, the Moon passing to the east of the planet. On the 5th and early morning of the 6th she will be near Pleiades. The bright star Aldebaran will be near her on the morning of the 6th, being situated a little to the east of the Moon. On the 10th Mars is near the Moon, and on the morning of the 11th will be situated west of her. On the morning of the 12th, both the planet Venus and the bright star Regulus are near together, the planet being the furthest from the North Pole, or furthest from the zenith; and appears to the right of the star,

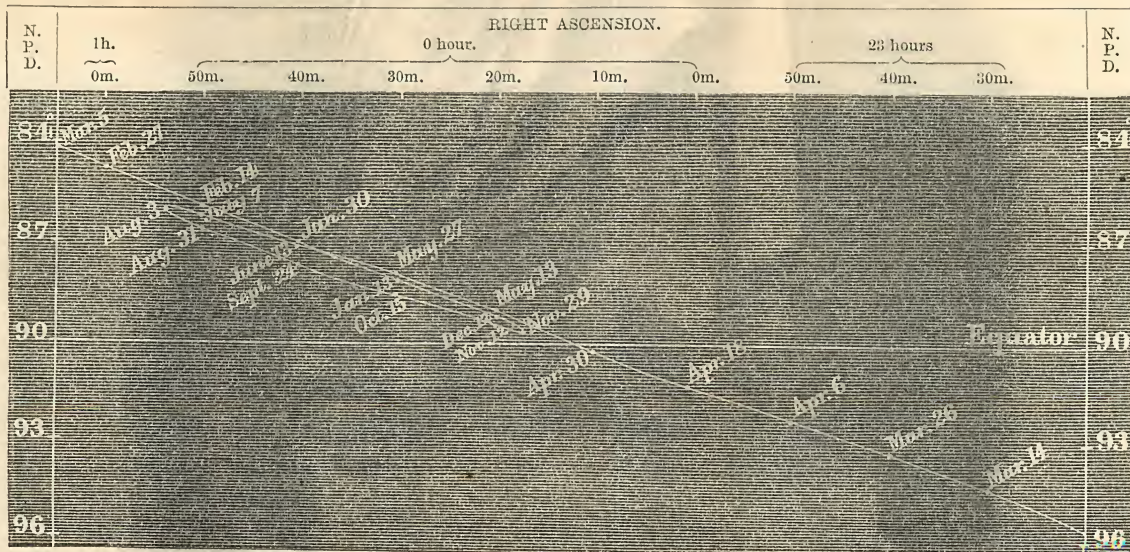
and both are near the Moon in the early morning hours: the Moon is most westerly of the three objects. At 4½h. a.m. the Moon and the star are very near together; and after this the Moon and star will separate; and she will, later in the morning, be situated between the star and the planet, the latter being east of the Moon. On the 17th she is near Mercury; on the 18th near Saturn; and on the 28th near Jupiter, during all the evening hours the nearest approach being at 8½h. p.m., when the planet will be within 2 deg. north of the Moon. Her phases, or times of change, are:—

Full Moon on the	1st	at 58 minutes after 7	in the evening.
Last Quarter	9th	13	6 morning.
New Moon	15th	1	11 evening.
First Quarter	23th	42	9 morning.
Full Moon	31st	5	11 morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 13th, and most distant on the morning of the 25th.

On the 12th day, at 3h. 2m. p.m., the planet Venus will be occulted by the Moon, and will emerge at 3h. 57m. p.m.; but the Moon sets at 3h. 53m. p.m.

MERCURY is still an evening star; but not favourably situated for observation, as he sets within half an hour of the Sun. Towards the end of the month he sets nearly with the Sun. He is at his greatest easterly elongation on the morning of the 13th, and stationary among the stars on the morning of the 25th.



JUPITER, FROM MARCH 3, 1868, TO MARCH 5, 1869.

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 7th day at 1h. 54m. a.m., and later day by day to 2h. 35m. a.m. on the 27th. She is in her ascending node on the morning of the 13th.

MARS rises on the 2nd day at 11h. 23m. p.m., and on the 27th at 11h. 1m. p.m.

JUPITER is an evening star, rising a little before sunset throughout the month, and is visible all night. He is very favourably situated for observation. On the 2nd he sets about 7m. after sunrise; on the 3rd he sets about the same time as the Sun rises. After this he sets a little before sunrise, till at the end of the month he sets about 2½h. before sunrise.



STATUE OF THE LATE LORD HERBERT, WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, BY FOLEY.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1868.

SATURN is an evening star : on the 2nd he sets at 7h. 37m. p.m., and on the last day at 5h. 52m. p.m.

NOVEMBER.

THE MOON, on the second day, is near Aldebaran. On the 7th Mars and the Moon will rise nearly together, and during the morning hours of the 8th will be near together. On this morning she will also be near to Regulus, being located between Mars and this star, the latter being to the right of the Moon. During the morning hours of the 11th Venus will be near the Moon, and at 5h. a.m. will be about 2 degs. south of the Moon. Mercury is near the Moon during the morning hours of the 13th. Saturn is near the Moon on the 15th. On the 24th Jupiter and the Moon are near together, and remain so till they set, early on the morning of the next day. During the evening of the 29th and on the morning of the 30th Aldebaran is near the Moon. Her phases, or times of change, are:—

Last Quarter on the	7th at 47 minutes after 1 in the afternoon.
New Moon	14th " 56 " 10 " morning.
First Quarter	" 22nd " 47 " 6 " morning.
Full Moon	" 30th " 0 " 1 " morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 9th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 22nd.

On the morning of the 30th the bright star Aldebaran, at 0h. 41m. a.m., will disappear behind the Moon, and will reappear at 1h. 36m. a.m.

MERCURY rises on the 6th at 6h. 49m. a.m., or a quarter of an hour before sunrise; this interval rapidly increases to 2h. on the 21st, after which it decreases, and on the last day he rises 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ h. before the Sun. From the middle of the month to the end he is well situated for observation. On the 4th day there is a transit of this planet across the Sun's disc. He is in inferior conjunction with the sun on the morning of the 5th, and stationary among

the stars on the morning of the 14th. On the morning of the 5th day this planet will cross the disc of the Sun, from the east to the west. On this morning the Sun will rise at about 7h. 13m., and at this time the planet will be near the centre of the Sun, and shortly afterwards may be seen as a black spot on the Sun, the planet will separate from the western edge of the Sun at about 9h. a.m.

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 1st day at 2h. 47m. a.m., or 4h. and 9m. before the Sun; and on the 26th day at 3h. 55m. a.m.

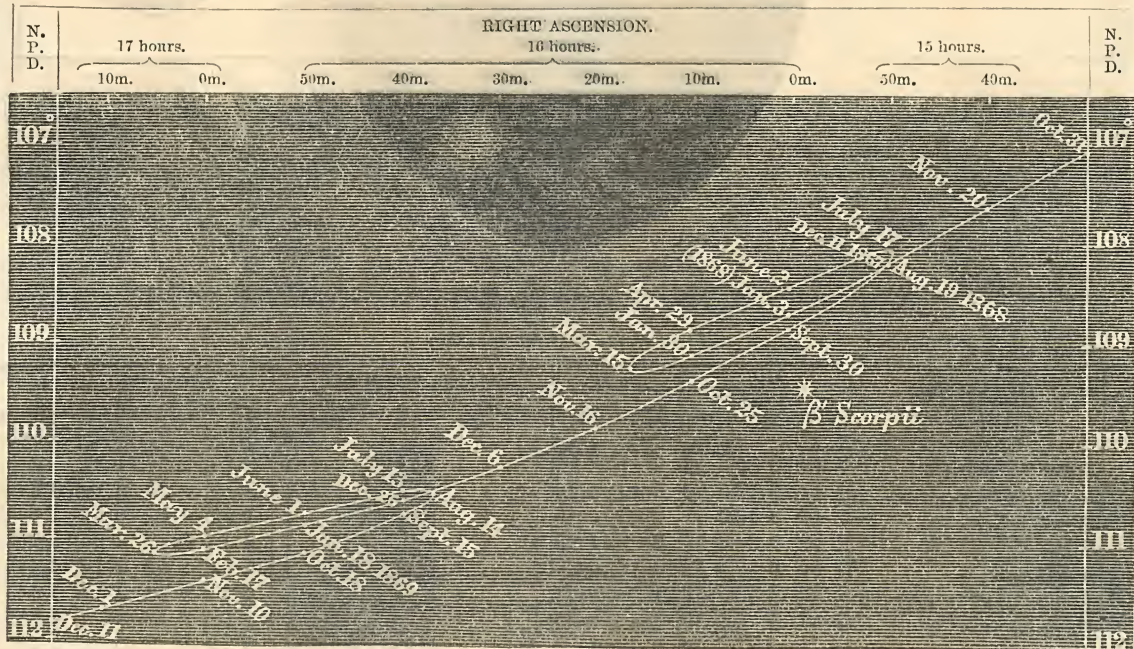
MARS rises on the 6th day at 10h. 47m. p.m., or about 6h. 25m. after sunset; on the 26th he rises at 10h. 14m. p.m. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the evening of the 13th.

JUPITER is an evening star, rising on the 1st at 3h. 28m. p.m., and on the last day at 1h. 32m. p.m.; and sets on these days at 3h. 51m. a.m., and 1h. 48m. a.m., respectively.

Till the 28th SATURN rises after sunset; but on that day the Sun and planet rise nearly together, and after this he rises before the Sun, and is a morning star. He sets on the 1st at 5h. 48m. p.m., and on the last day at 4h. 4m. p.m.

DECEMBER.

THE MOON on the 1st is near to both the planet Mars and the bright star Regulus ; on this day, during the evening hours, she will be situated between the star and the planet, the latter being towards the east ; at about 8½ p.m. the Moon and Mars will have the same right ascension, and after this the Moon will pass to the left of the planet and be east of both the planet and star. During the morning hours of the 11th Venus will be near the Moon ; on the 18th Mercury and Saturn are near her ; Jupiter will be in the vicinity of the Moon during the evening hours of the 22nd, and Aldebaran on the 27th. Her phases, or times of change, are :—



SATURN, FROM OCTOBER 31, 1867, TO DECEMBER 11, 1869.

Last Quarter	on the 6th	at 34 minutes	after 9	in the evening.
New Moon	" 14th	" 33	1	" morning.
First Quarter	" 22nd	" 28	4	" morning.
Full Moon	" 29th	" 48	1	" afternoon.

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 4th, and again on the evening of the 31st, and most distant at midnight of the 19th.

On the 27th at 4h. 37m. a.m. the star Gamma Tauri will be occulted by the Moon, and it will emerge from behind the Moon at 5h. 19m. a.m.; but at this time the Moon will have set, and consequently be below the horizon.

MERCURY is a morning star, rising about 13h. before the Sun at the beginning of the month. This interval decreases to 1h. 24m. by the 6th, to 46m. by the 16th, to 10m. by the 28th; after this the planet and the Sun nearly rise and set together. He is in his descending node on the morning of the 14th, and on the morning of the 24th he is in apelon.

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 1st day at 4h. 9m. a.m., or 3h. and 37m. before the Sun, and on the last day of the year at 5h. 36m. a.m., or 2h. 33m. before sunrise.

MARS rises on the 1st day at 10h. 4m. p.m., and on the last day at 8h. 36m. p.m.

JUPITER is an evening star, and sets on the 6th at 1h. 25m. a.m.; on the 29th he sets twice in the same day, at 0h. 4m. a.m., and again at midnight, and on the last day at 11h. 52m. p.m.

On the 4th SATURN sets nearly as the Sun sets. During the month he rises before the Sun, and is a morning star, rising on the last day 2h. 18m. before the Sun.

larger telescope be used still a greater number will be visible. With the aid of a small telescope many faint shining masses may be seen, which, when viewed through larger instruments, prove to be clusters of stars, and with every increase in the power of the telescope more and more of these objects will be discovered; and even with the largest telescopes—as that of Lord Rosse—cloudlike appearances and nebulous objects in the forms of spirals, wisps, paths, &c., are observable. The discovery of these strange objects naturally attracted great curiosity and a desire to learn something concerning them. Some of them are seen with great difficulty. The Sketches which appear in this year's Almanack will convey a partial idea of the peculiarities of structure which have slowly become known.

In 1 a spiral arrangement is evident, and this nebulae is pretty well studded with stars.

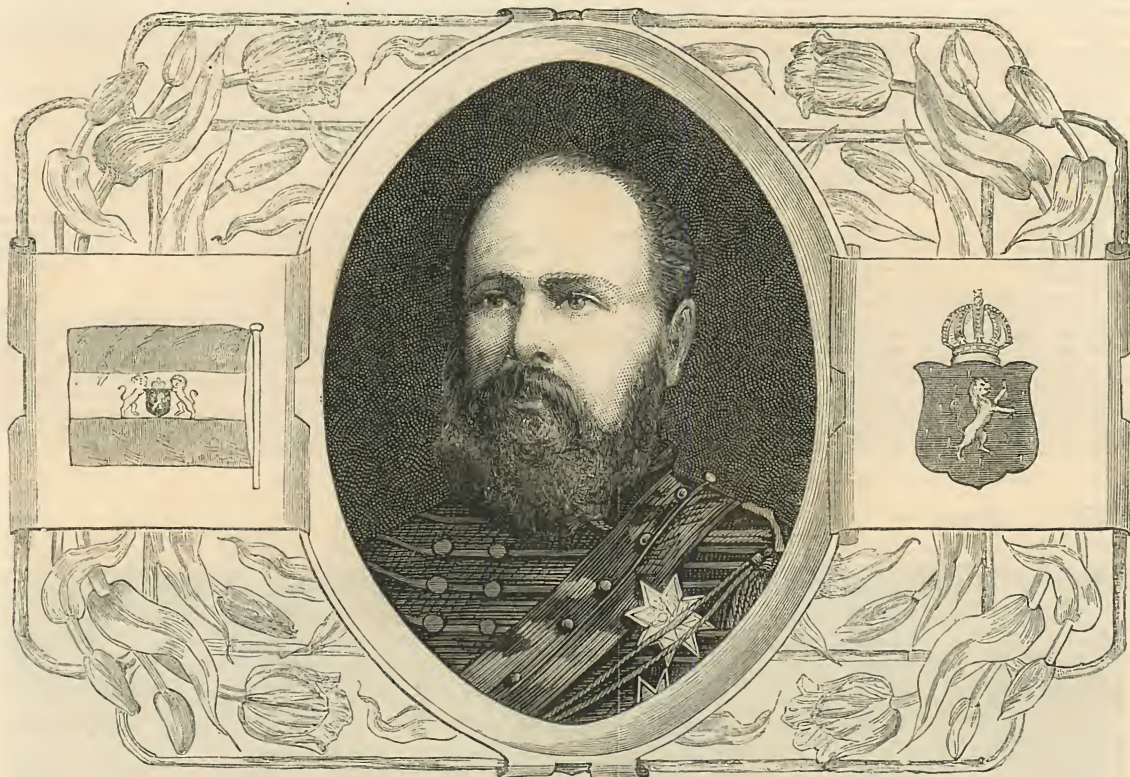
No. 2 is also a spiral arrangement, but of a different character. Elliptic nebulae such as are represented in 3, 4, and 5, are numerous; 4 is a very remarkable specimen of this class, and to use the words of Lord Rosse, suggests the idea of an elliptic annular system seen very obliquely; in 3 the dark line may indicate a real opening, the system being an elliptic ring, or else merely a line of comparative darkness.

In 5 there is a marked stratification; 6 and 7 are very remarkable, combining both the annular and spiral arrangements. All these sketches are from Lord Rosse's drawings; the rest are by Father Secchi, of Rome, and illustrate the common annular nebulae in 8 and 11, the elliptical in 10, and the triangular in 9.

Of these curious forms there are some which are designated planetary; some with central openings, which in no cases, however, are quite dark; others with faint external annuli, and others formed of curvilinear lines. They are all very difficult to see, and there are very few nights in the year in which they can be seen. But more observations are needed of them; for, as a connection, but lately even suspected, seems to exist between shooting stars and comets, and as every increase of optical power, and the application of prismatic analogies adds to our knowledge of nebulous bodies it is evident that our cosmical view of the heavenly bodies may have to undergo a change.

THE TINTED PLATE.

WE have already mentioned in our Almanack objects that are bright and visible to the naked eye; but we will now notice some that are faint and require the use of the telescope. Take a small telescope, and a large number of objects, which are invisible to the naked eye, become visible; and if a



WILLIAM III., KING OF HOLLAND.

D. OF M.	D. OF W.	ANNIVERSARIES, FESTIVALS, OCCURRENCES, ETC.	SUN.				MOON.				DURATION OF MOONLIGHT.						HIGH WATER AT						Day of Year.
			Rises.	Souths before Noon.		Sets.	Rises. Aftern.	Sets. Morn.		Before Sunrise.			Moon's Age.	After Sunset.			London Bridge.		Liverpool Dock.				
				H. M.	M. S.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	O'Clock.	4		6	8	O'Clock.	4	6	8	10	12	Morn.		Aftern.	Morn.	Aftern.
1	Tu	Princess of Wales born, 1844	7 45	10 35	3 52	5 41	8 45					17						2 36	2 54	11 52	—	336	
2	W	Length of day 8h. 5m.	7 47	10 12	3 52	6 40	9 46					18						3 15	3 35	0 10	0 31	337	
3	Th	James II. abdicated, 1688	7 48	9 48	3 51	7 46	10 40					19						3 55	4 17	0 51	1 11	338	
4	F	King of Sardinia visited London, 1855	7 50	9 24	3 50	9 1	11 25					20						4 40	5 2	1 33	1 56	339	
5	S	Mozart died, 1792	7 52	8 59	3 50	10 16	Aftern.					21						5 25	5 52	2 18	2 41	340	
6	S	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT	7 53	8 33	3 50	11 33	0 31					22						6 20	6 48	3 8	3 36	341	
7	M	Marshal Ney executed, 1815	7 54	8 7	3 50	Morn.	0 59					23						7 18	7 52	4 4	4 34	342	
8	Tu	Conception of Vir. Mary	7 55	7 41	3 49	0 49	1 24					24						8 28	9 7	5 8	5 44	343	
9	W	Vandyke died, 1641	7 56	7 14	3 49	2 6	1 50					25						9 45	10 21	6 23	7 1	344	
10	Th	Hogarth born, 1697	7 57	6 46	3 49	3 21	2 16					26						10 58	11 31	7 37	8 14	345	
11	F	Grouse-shooting ends	7 58	6 18	3 49	4 36	2 44					27						11 59	—	8 47	9 15	346	
12	S	Thomas Sutton died, 1611	7 59	5 50	3 50	5 47	3 16					28						0 25	0 50	9 41	10 6	347	
13	S	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT	8 0	5 21	3 50	6 55	3 55					29						1 15	1 37	10 31	10 53	348	
14	M	Prince Consort died, 1861	8 1	4 53	3 50	7 56	4 38					30						1 59	2 20	11 15	11 36	349	
15	Tu	Izaak Walton died, 1653	8 2	4 23	3 50	8 53	5 29					1						2 40	3 0	11 56	—	350	
16	W	Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends	8 2	3 54	3 51	9 39	6 23					2						3 20	3 37	0 16	0 36	351	
17	Th	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends	8 3	3 24	3 51	10 20	7 22					3						3 55	4 14	0 53	1 11	352	
18	F	Charles Wesley born, 1703	8 4	2 55	3 51	10 53	8 24					4						4 30	4 50	1 30	1 46	353	
19	S	Tycho Brahe born, 1546	8 5	2 25	3 51	11 21	9 27					5						5 8	5 30	2 6	2 24	354	
20	S	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT	8 5	1 55	3 52	11 44	10 30					6						5 47	6 8	2 46	3 3	355	
21	M	St. Thomas	8 6	1 25	3 52	Aftern.	11 35					7						6 28	6 48	3 24	3 44	356	
22	Tu	Length of day 7h. 47m.	8 6	0 55	3 53	0 29	Morn.					8						7 13	7 39	4 4	4 29	357	
23	W	Prince Consort buried, 1861	8 7	0 25	3 53	0 50	0 38					9						8 8	8 42	4 55	5 24	358	
24	Th	Vasco de Gamma died, 1525	8 7	Aftern.	3 54	1 12	1 45					10						9 16	9 50	5 58	6 32	359	
25	F	CHRISTMAS DAY	8 7	0 35	3 55	1 37	2 53					11						10 21	10 54	7 6	7 37	360	
26	S	St. Stephen	8 7	1 43	57	2 7	4 3					12						11 26	11 55	8 10	8 42	361	
27	S	1ST SUN. AFTER XMAS.	8 8	1 34	57	2 43	5 15					13						—	0 20	9 11	9 36	362	
28	M	Innocents' Day	8 8	2 33	58	3 26	6 25					14						0 44	1 7	10 0	10 23	363	
29	Tu	Stafford executed, 1730	8 8	2 32	58	4 22	7 31					15						1 30	1 53	10 46	11 9	364	
30	W	Length of night 16h. 10m.	8 8	3 13	58	5 28	8 31					16						2 15	2 38	11 31	11 54	365	
31	Th	Silvester, Bishop	8 8	3 30	59	6 41	9 21					17						3 2	3 25	—	0 18	366	



"WINTER," BY H. BEAVIS.—FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

CHILDREN AND FLOWERS.—No. 3.

LONDON PRIDE AND GOLDEN ROD.
"MAY AND SEPTEMBER."

But any man that walks the mead,
In bud, or blade, or bloom, may find,
According as his humours lead
A meaning suited to his mind.

ALTHOUGH Golden Rod is grouped with London Pride in our Pictures, the bringing of them together would in reality be impossible, as they are separated by the great gulf of the seasons: London Pride unfolds its beautiful blossoms in the early spring, whilst Golden Rod does not display his aureate disc till the late autumn. London Pride, as its name indicates, is the glory of town gardens, where it is wholly unaffected by neglect and impure air. It thrives and throws up its pretty starry flower-stalk under the most disadvantageous circumstances; peened up in a stifling back court, in a broken flower-pot, in the bottom of an area, without the slightest attention, it is as happy as in its native Irish mountains. Besides indicating happiness, youth, and beauty, it points to Ireland in many ways, and may be taken as the type of Irish beauty; without at all detracting from its merits of London Pride.

Its name of *Saxifraga umbrosa* refers to its supposed power of disintegrating stones. We will charitably suppose this to indicate the power of Irish beauty to melt the famous stony hearts of lovers; *umbrosa* refers to the shady situations in which it delights to live. "Saxifrage," says an old author "is in the mother tongue 'stone breaker';" it was known, too, by the name of Mountain Saxicle; "and he who keeps such has no business with a doctor," says Gerard (who just before refers to the profession as "runagate surgeons or phisickmongers"); so there is no doubt it was formerly held in high repute by English herbalists.

Less pleasant are the thoughts unwillingly brought to mind by this essentially Irish plant in the following ancient description of "St. Patrick's cabbage" (another name by which our Saxifrage was known). Says our author, "It concealeth rawe humours," and "it is spotted most curiously with bloodie specks or pricks." As for the "rawe humours," the island which acknowledges the shamrock as its national plant has ever been celebrated for its natural mirth and humour, though we are fain to acknowledge that many Irish anecdotes are specially adapted to make the Hibernian reader "rawe." As to the "bloodie specks," these horrid spots have ever stained the flowers of Erin; from the earliest times we have had entanglement and confusion; the very ornament of old Hibernia is called "Celtic knot-work" in which the devices of designers are woven in inextricable complication; from that time to this we have ever had intricate and difficult "knot-work" with our brothers in the Emerald Isle. Let us hope that similar cruel complications and "bloodie specks" may never again stain the character of Celt or Saxon, and that all future "knot-work" may be the peaceful intertwining of the Shamrock with the Rose; that the only Golden Rod associated with Ireland may be the sceptre of Victoria and the "Rod" of Gold Stick in Waiting, preceding English Princes and Princesses in an Irish Palace; for it is not too late to learn that the British Flora acknowledges a "Golden Saxifrage" as well as a "Golden Rod." This Celtic knot-work was ever chased, engraved, enamelled, and set with precious uncut jewels, which shone out brilliantly, like the pure eyes of innocence and childhood, if, indeed, it be not profanation to compare anything belonging to childhood with cold, shining stones, however rare or precious, for we cannot buy the body and soul of a little one as we buy a bit of coloured quartz. When we say children's eyes are like sapphires, their lips like rubies, their teeth like pearls, and their hearts like solid gold, the comparison must be considered the same with the nurse's adage when she tells us that our Lily of four summers is like "waxwork"! We all know there is no comparison between one and the other; we compare children to precious jewels because we highly esteem both; but how much the former is valued above the latter, or above all things in the whole world, no words can say. There is no equivalent to the beauty and tender love of the little maid, the London Pride, our purest one, and best of best.

How fair the maiden! None can be
So fair, so beautiful as she?
Ask the mariner who sails
Over the joyous sea,
If wave, or star, or friendly gales
Are half so fair as she.
Ask the knight on his prancing steed
Returning from victory,
If weapon, or war, or arrow's speed
Is half so fair as she.
Ask the shepherd who leads his flocks
Along the flowery lea,
If the valley's lap, or the sun-crowned rocks,
Are half so fair as she.

Golden Rod, common in thickets, lanes, and mountains in autumn, is a member of a large North American family named *Solidago*. Of all the household our single representative is the one solitary member to be found in Europe, the other brothers confining themselves exclusively to the northern part of the western hemisphere. The family derives its popular name of "Golden Rod" from its repeatedly branched stem and shining flowers forming a veritable rod of gold.

Its scientific name of *Solidago virga-aurea* bears in the latter part of the name the same meaning; but *Solidago* has a deeper significance, and refers to its supposed power of closing wounds, which is again indicated in another of its popular names of "wound-wort." As Golden Rod has been undesignedly associated with London Pride in these Pictures, let us hope that an attempt will be made by our English Golden Rod, to prove its efficacy in closing the sad wounds recently laid bare in our sister island. At one time it was "extolled above all other herbes" for this purpose; and we are gravely instructed that it is "as good as Saracens Confound," whatever that may be. The old accounts of treatment by this "hearb" are not without recriminations regarding certain "Fantastical Phisitions" and "new fangled fellows," who dealt in the herb. It is rare near London now, but that it was not so at one time is proved by the following quotation, which may prove useful to any enthusiastic botanist who wishes to verify an old locality, and does not desire to go far into the country:—"It grows," says our informant, "neare vnto a gate that leadeth out of the wood vnto a village called Kentish Towne, not far from London, harde by a gentleman's house called Master Leonard." This lucid direction will, we think, satisfy everybody.

Of rods there are many. A rod of land in the city of London is a "golden rod" indeed to its possessor; there is the sceptre rod of kings, often of iron; the birch rod, of our youth (to us), anything but golden; the fascinating piscatorial rod; but, of all rods, save us from the heavy rod of the tyrant. There are tyrants in flower gardens as well as in palaces: the venomous Nettle is one, the coarse suffocating Dock is another. What would become of rare and bountiful plants if tyrants like these held undisputed sway? But justice comes at last, the oppressor is divested of power, and the hurtful weeds are uprooted and destroyed; then is felt the need of the wound-closing *Solidago*, of the peacemaker, the gardener, of garlands, and the King with the golden wand.

The flower is called "golden" because it is yellow and shines like gold; it possesses the good outer qualities of the precious metal, without its inner and evil properties; it is purer than gold in one sense, for it is spotless and free from stain. The gold that Flora strews broadcast over the earth never mends friendship or sows dissension between brethren, precious as it is and bearing the impress of Nature. Flora's gold has never paid the price of flesh and blood. Was not Maximilian estimated and sold for so many pieces of shining dross?

Gold is synonymal with wealth and riches; but how poor indeed a man may be and yet have coffers of gold, for money will not buy health and happiness; and it is possible to have heaps of golden coin with a discontented mind and a broken heart! A man, however poor, may be happy and contented, for happiness is cheap and may be possessed by anyone: it is not to be bought for so many "pieces of gold" and pierced with bullet-holes, like a poor Emperor's body. Where good children are (whether in the busy streets or green leafy lanes), with content and love, pure thoughts and kind words, there is happiness better than all the gold in the world; with these there is happiness in breathing the pure air of heaven, in listening to the rejoicing birds, in gathering the starlike flowers better than gems. The prattle of little ones is to be preferred to the flatteries of Courts; and the shade of green, whispering trees in the merry greenwood is better than a kingly canopy of silk and gold.

All the *Saxifragaceae*, of which London Pride is one, were once believed to possess the power of disintegrating stones, even the ability to dismute the solid rocks, amongst which many of them grow. The Saxifrages are a family of mountaineers, ranging over the whole world, sometimes found taking the form of inconspicuous plants, and at other times appearing as lofty trees; and some of the most singular plants of the vegetable kingdom either belong to or are very closely allied to this family, notably the exquisite "Grass-of-Parnassus" and the fly-entrapping *Sun-dews*.

Never since the world began has the marriage knot proved agreeable when May and September have been allied, for

Youth is full of pleasure—
Age is full of care, &c.

The strong and lusty bridegroom loves best a youthful bride, and the young wife a husband in the springtime of his manhood. But there is a far purer love maintained between parents and children, a love that autumn and winter and grey hairs only render stronger and truer. Nothing can exceed the unalloyed purity of the deep, confiding, unspotted love shown by a little child to its parents, a love that binds father and mother together with bonds ten thousand times stronger than any ever thought of on the marriage day. If it be possible to conceive of parents being brought still closer together than by their children's love, it is in the blank and helpless despair that follows the death-sleep of an angel little one.

Come to me, O ye children,
For I hear you at your play,
And the questions that perplexed me
Have vanished quite away.
For what are all our contrivings,
And the wisdom of our books,
When compared with your caresses
And the gladness of your looks?
Ye are better than all the ballads
That ever were sung or said;
For ye are living poems,
And all the rest are dead.

W. G. S.





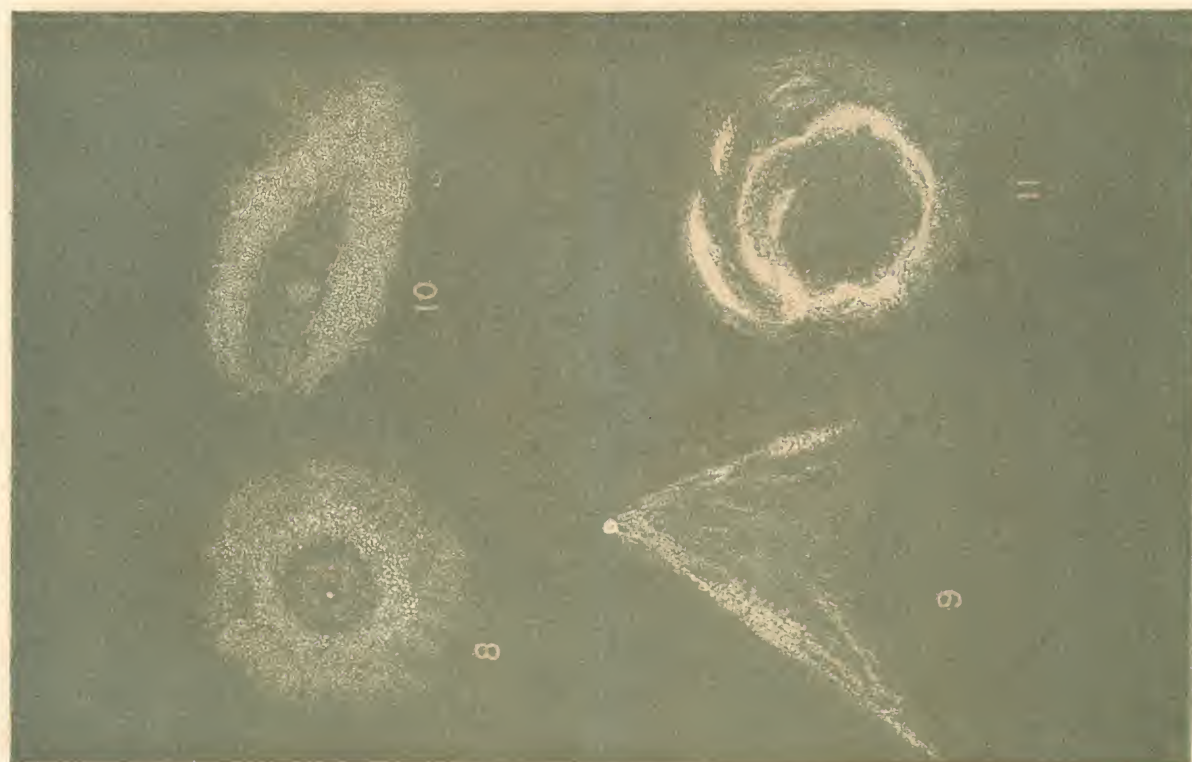
LONDON PRIDE AND GOLDEN ROD.



FROM LORD ROSSE'S DRAWINGS.



FROM LORD ROSSE'S DRAWINGS.



FROM DRAWINGS BY SECCHI, OF ROME.



FROM LORD ROSSE'S DRAWINGS.